RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV. NO. 72. BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 75	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
27 Mar.	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA *	5,306
17th June	HATIMURA *	7,764
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA	8,285
12th Augt.	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
26th Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
26th Mar.	VERSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
29th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
31st „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
31st „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 Mar.	25 Mar.
xPenang Maru ..	K. Toril	5214	25 „	28 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	26 „	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 „	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	22 „
T'amba Maru ..	T. Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor),
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	14 Mar.	26 Mar.
Vancouver Maru	....	5,864	15 „	27 „
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	26 „	8 April
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	4,366	28 „	3 „
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	29 „	10 „

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 21150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 555.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

"B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.
"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
80 P. C. CURE
PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue
Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.
For Particulars write To:—
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. For terms send one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2837

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Mathematics for a Local High School, also a COMMERCE TEACHER for Commercial Correspondence and Book-keeping, Gujaratis preferred. Apply to Box No. 108, G. P. O., Bombay.
A R2914

WANTED—CANDIDATES desirous of Government, Railway and Canal Services, for training as Signallers and Station Masters. Particulars on 2 annas stamp. Apply to PRINCIPAL, MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Egerton Road, DELHI.
A R2874

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah.)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bridges St., Fort Bombay.

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, 2ND FLOOR of a well-ventilated House, at Chaupaty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College.
C R2919

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER, who can invest to the extent of Rupees Five Lakhs in sound, profitable and well-established going concern; security for investment can be given. Refer to Box No. 1305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2916

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET IN DELHI—One Factory building with big tanks, Offices, Godowns and large number of out-houses with a vast area of compound. The building can be converted into Cinema, can be given on long lease. Rare opportunity, very centrally situated. Apply for particulars: ADISHWAR LAL JAIN, Treasurer, Chandni Chowk, DELHI.
26322

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from the 1st April, 1926, the working of the above Tramway will be taken over by the Matheran Steam Light Tramway Company, Limited.

R. MCLEAN,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th March, 1926.
26289

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of 5TH HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras. Candidates for the appointment must supply the following:—

(1) Record of Sea Service.
(2) Copies of testimonials.
(3) Whether married or single.
(4) Age.
(5) Where educated.
(6) Previous record of service as a Pilot or Harbour Master (if any).
(7) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.

Certificates of competency as Master of a Foreign-going ship are essential.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775 per mensem with free quarters, rising on a time-scale to Rs. 1,175. The post is pensionable and the leave is broadly governed by the Fundamental Rules.

The successful candidates will be appointed for one year on probation. Applications are to be addressed to the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT OF MADRAS, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than 10th April, 1926.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.
C26320

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE:—JAPAN IMPORTS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

PURSUANT to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, I hereby convene a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1926, at the Registered Office of the Company at 19, Bank Street.

RUSTOMJI N. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
R2918

RE:—JAPAN IMPORTS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

PURSUANT to Section 206 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, a Meeting of the Shareholders was convened on 16th instant, when the following Resolution was passed:—

Proposed by the Chairman and passed unanimously that the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Mr. Rustomji Mehta be appointed Liquidator for a remuneration of Rs. 700, which should include audit charges up-to-date.

Japan Imports, Ltd.,
A. N. FUTEHALLY,
Director.
R2917

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT up to 12 noon (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, March 31st, 1926, for depositing of murum rabit and clean debris by motor lorry in the Reclamation area near Churchgate Station. No tender forms are being issued but the tender, which should be by letter, should clearly state the quantity of material offered by the Individual or firm making the tender and the rate.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tenders or assign reasons for rejecting any tender.

Tenders should be clearly marked on the outside cover "Tender for Earth filling by motor lorry."

H. A. ELGEE,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
March, 1926.
C26337

TENDERS FOR SANITARY FITTINGS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for (1) Sanitary Fittings, (2) Plumbering Work and (3) Repair Work to be carried at Watson's Hotel Building. Plans are open for inspection at the Office of Messrs. DESAI & BHUTA, Hummam Street, Fort. Copies of tenders can be had at Rs. 2 each from the said Engineer's Office. Tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 27th instant.

Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Currency Notes will have to be made with each tender. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. B. GORADIA,
Agent to His Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi.
Hasmet Mahel, Chaupaty,
Bombay, 19-3-26.
R2904

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAKINABAI, widow and Administratrix of Karmalli Meherally Patell, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim, right, title and interest by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever in the said hereditaments and premises should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their address at Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any such exist and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow and other buildings standing thereon, being by admeasurement 1 Acre and 33½ Gunthas, be the same a little more or less and bearing Agricultural Survey No. 50/3 and 89, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East and West by Public Road, on the North by the property belonging to Dumin Angle D'Monti and on the South partly by the property of Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan and partly by the property of Morarji Gokaldas.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1926.

Messrs. PATELL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26334

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

5½ per cent. Debenture Loan for Rupees One Crore.

(Authorised by the Government of India in accordance with Act III of 1890 of the Government of Bengal and amending Acts).

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 97 per Rs. 100 DEBENTURE.

Debentures will —

I. Be issued for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required.

II. Bear interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta on 15th May and 15th November upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment will be made on 15th November 1926. For the convenience of subscribers Debentures may be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the Loan for payment of interest at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India.

III. Be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India.

IV. Be consolidated or sub-divided by the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at the desire of the holders in multiples of Rs. 100 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

V. Be repayable at par at Calcutta on 15th May 1986 but the Commissioners reserve the power to repay at par in whole or in part at any time after the 15th May 1956 on giving six months' notice of their intention to do so.

The Commissioners are required under Section 24C of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income, before making any other disbursements, a sinking fund payment of such amount as will suffice to liquidate each loan contracted by them by way of Debentures, within such period not exceeding sixty years as the Governor-General in Council may in each case direct. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government and are annually examined by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

The Debentures as regards security will rank 'pari passu' with the other rupee and sterling loans at present outstanding, with loans from Government, and with any further loans which may be contracted under the Calcutta Port Act. The debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners, and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Act.

Under the Indian Trusts Act, Calcutta Port Trust debentures rank as Trustees' securities.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, CALCUTTA and BOMBAY, are prepared to receive subscriptions for the above issue at the price of Rs. 97 per Rs. 100 Debenture payable as follows:—

5 per cent. of the face value on application

92 per cent. of the face value on or before 15th May, 1926

and if the latter amount is not paid by the 15th May, 1926, the application deposit will be forfeited. If the amount payable on allotment is paid before the 15th May, 1926, interest will be allowed on the amount so paid at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum from the date of payment to the 15th May, 1926. If no allotment is made all the money deposited on application will be returned forthwith.

Applications will be received from the 26th March, 1926 to the 17th April, 1926, both days inclusive, but the list may be closed at an earlier date, without notice, at the option of the Commissioners. Applications should be accompanied by a cash remittance or a cheque or draft on a Calcutta or Bombay Bank according to the office at which the application is submitted.

Applications should be made on the form given below or printed forms of application can be obtained from any office of the Imperial Bank of India or from the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

A brokerage of 4 annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

T. H. ELDERTON,
Secretary,
Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The 18th March, 1926.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Issue of 5½ per cent Debenture Loan for Rs. 100 lakhs at 97 per cent repayable in 60 years with an option to the Commissioners to repay after 30 years.

To

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY.

I/We _____ hereby apply for Rs. _____* of the Calcutta Port Trust 5½ per cent Debenture Loan of 1926 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rs. 97 for every Rs. 100 (face value) allotted to me.

I/We enclose cash / † a draft or cheque for Rs. _____ and undertake if my/our offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta at the Calcutta/Bombay Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, the balance of the allotment on or before the 15th May 1926.

Debentures should be issued in the following name(s):—

_____

_____

_____

_____

I/We require the amount in _____ debentures of each.

_____ *Signature.*

_____ *Address.*

_____

Dated _____ 192 .

* Here insert the face value of the debentures applied for

† The draft or cheque must be on a Calcutta Bank in regard to applications made in Calcutta and on a Bombay Bank in regard to applications made in Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1926 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1926.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C26190

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, NELLORE, (Madras Presidency.)

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 867 OF 1925.

Between

TIRUVEEDHI SESHAIYA & CO. ..... Plaintiffs

and

TRIKAMLAL CHAMANLAL, Merchant, residing in Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad ..... Defendant.

To

The Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs above-named have filed the above suit to recover a sum of Rs. 315-0-6 from you and that the said suit stands posted to 30-3-1926 for disposal. Please take further notice that in case of your failure to appear either personally or by a duly appointed pleader you will be declared exparte and the suit disposed of in your absence. This notice is issued under orders of His Honour the Munsif presiding over the above Court.

A. PATTABHIRAMAIYA,
Pleader for Plaintiffs.
R2915

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 442 of 1926.

Messrs. NANDLAL GOVINDJI AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

SHA NAROTTAM KESHAVLAL ..... Defendant.

To,

SHA NAROTTAM KESHAVLAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 8,008/8/6 and interest on Rs. 7,849/12/6 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of February, 1926, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and further relief. And Whereas this Honourable Court has fixed the hearing of the said suit on the 13th day of April, 1926, and you are summoned to appear in the said Court on the said date at 11-30 a.m. to answer the same in person or by an Advocate instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court. Please take notice that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you are required to bring with you or send by your Attorney any documents in your possession or power material for the Plaintiffs' case or on which you rely.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1926.

DIVEKAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26333

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit Not. 5017 of 1923.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

HARIDAS JADHAVJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 p'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti and Government Lands, situate in the village of Ghatkoper Taluka, Salsette District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla together with all the Kharasha land belonging to the Mortgagor and appertaining to this land and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

KHOTI LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas
66	644	5	9	3	

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas
78	57	1	3	0	7½
79	58	1	3	0	8½
80	59	1	3	0	14½
83	62	1	3	0	13½
85	64	1	3	0	2¾
87	66	1	1	0	7
90	69	1	3	0	8
92	71	1	2	0	19½

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26258

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHIMSEY PALAN, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, whose last known place of residence was at Chinchpokli, without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

MEGHBAI, widow of Bhimsey Palan, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thobhani Chawl, Chinchpokli, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Jagsey and Champsey, minor sons of the deceased, and limited to the period of either of them attaining majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of March, 1926.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(True Copy.)

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C26336

WITHOUT KNIFE OR INJECTION

Asthma, Cataract, Diabetes, Impotency, Hysteria, Insanity, Gonorrhoea. Paralysis Sprue, Syphilia, Consumption, Nervous Debility, Irregularities of mense, Leucorrhoea, etc., etc.

Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Homoe.)

Homoeopathic Physician.

64, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi Bombay No. 2.

Hours:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

24, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Drawing, Dining and Office Furniture, Brass Bedstead, Screen, Glassware and Crockery, Dining Tables and Chairs, Glass and Panel Door Almyrahs, Book-stands, Dinner Wagon, Cycle and Side-car, Fancy Teapoys, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Writing Tables and Office Chairs, Chesterfield Chairs and Sofas, Velvet and Tapestry-lined Drawing Room Sets, Sweet and Loud Tone Gramophones, Reliance and other well-known make, Fire-proof Safes, very handsome and valuable Clocks, Musical Boxes, etc., etc.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

13 cases each 8 doz. Varnish Paint (English), colour white and black.

1 case 34 doz. Brushes (assorted).

On account of the Underwriters:—

1 Radiator for "Fiat" Motor Car.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:—

1 Trailer for five-ton Motor Lorry.

AUCTION SALE OF BISCUIT BAKERIES SITUATE AT FANASWADY AND FALKLAND ROAD AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 200 of 1925 (Pandurang vs. Vishnu), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises:—

One Biscuit Bakery situate at Jalim Singh's Building, next to Chunam Factory, Fanaswady, together with the stock-in-trade.

AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

One Biscuit Bakery situate at Khemraj Mansions, Falkland Road, together with the stock-in-trade, trays, iron safe, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 512 BAGS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Abdul Ajij Haji Tayab at Khand Bazar and by their order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Shah Jayantilal Babaldas:—

512 bags B. R. B. Sugar, Marks S.Z.F. S. W. & Co., Bombay, made in Czechoslovakia per S. S. "Laconia."

The goods are on view at Alexandra Dock No. 3.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of the property at Parbhadevi Road, advertised to take place THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Pity the Poor Bachelors"

Ducking the Fair Sex All Their Lives, and Then, When They Thought Themselves Safe, to Be Forced to Adopt a Handful of Infants

This Is What Happens in

"DADDIES"

The Screen Version of the Famous Belasco Stage Success and Broadway Triumph

featuring

MAE MARSH and HARRY MYERS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE Exclusively shown at Royal Opera House,

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

A WARNER SCREEN CLASSIC.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

EDDIE GARR

presents

"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"

TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 5.

From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.

Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m. from 7-30 at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW at 10 p. m.

Wm. FOX presents

DUSTIN FARNUM

IN

THE YOSEMITE TRAIL

A Stirring Romance in 5 Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15 and 9-45 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

presents

The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.

SECOND WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.

IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!

IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME

The World's Leading Laughter-makers in a Full Comedy Programme

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

THE PILGRIM

Four Reels of Riotous Laughter

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"BLISS"

A PATHE COMEDY

AND SEVERAL OTHER COMIC FILMS

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

Romantic Production

LOVE IS BLIND

Extra ordinary Love Story

featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

See—IMMORTAL HOPE

NEXT WEEK

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S PHOTO-PLAY

UMAJI NAIK

Time and Rates as usual.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

'SOUTH INDIA'

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.

Nawab, Ellis, Rangoon.
Jalavijaya, Beatson, Rongoon.
Othello, Montgomery, Hull.
Nevasa, Suenson, Southampton.
Charlbury, Scott, Hamburg.
Raysdale, Thurgar, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

C/ Madura, Nicoll, Calcutta.
Wakasa Maru, Seramoto, Kobe.
Domala, Buswell, Antwerp.

LOADING.

Steamer Charlbury for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Assyria, 4949 L'pool, 30/3, Grahams
2 Ranchi, 9136, London, 27/3, M M and Co.
3 Laconia, 4004, Rangoon, 26/3, L T and M I.
4 Nestlea, 2473, NF, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Margha, 5091, K'chi, 27/3, M M and Co.
6 Ct. Simla 5955, Karachi, 1/4 K N & Co.
7 Trevorian, 2845, N F N F M M & Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Japan 25/3 N Y Kaisha.
9 Karapara, 3722, Durban 31/3 M M & Co.
10 C/Kimberley, 3979, U Kingdom, NF, J Finlay and Co.
11 Ct. Newcastle, 4462, Karachi, 30/3, K N. Co.
12 China, 4173, London, 31/3 M M and Co.
14 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
15 Domala, 5134, 25/3 M M & C. Trading Co.
17 Breconian, 2577, Genoa, N.F., Grahams.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 5/4, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
2 Sigrun, 3180, Rangoon, 26/3, S S N Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busrah 26/3 M M & Co.
5 Chef Mecanicien, 4282, Haiphong, 27/3, M M and Co.
6 Janus 3078, Dubai, 25/3, M M & Co.
7 Mirazpore, 4135, Japan, 26/3, N M & Co.
8 Dara, 3083, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
9 Cl. Macindoe, 2775, Chittagong, 28/3, J F & Co.
10-11 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan 26/3 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Nagpore, 3226, Kobe, 9/4 M M & Co.
15 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 31/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
B Nawab, 3424, Rangoon N F T Morrison and Co.
C/D Madrid 3132, Cloombo 24/3, F F Campbell and Co.
C/R Garmala, 3224 Calcutta, N F M M & Co.
F Jalavijaya, 2297, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
K Gayani, 2627, N F N F H S Shushtary & Co.
L/M Homayun, 2732, N F N F T Morrison & Co.
Q Nour-el-Bahr, 199 M'Coast, 25/3, Merchant S N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 24.

S S Ranchi for London:—18 bales cow hides H Noormohomed and Haji Eisa, 10 bales goat skins H Noormohomed and Haji Eisa, 15 bales goat and sheep skins T P Veloo Mistry, 4 bdles lamb skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 105 cwt apricot kernel G Suchidina & Co, 3 bdles lamb skins Grindlay & Co Ltd, 1 bdle woollen rugs Grindlay & Co Ltd, 3 pkges woollen rugs Gundlay & Co Ltd, 9 bdles woollen carpets Grindlay & Co Ltd., 3 cases pig bristles Grindlay & Co Ltd., 12 bdles fox and pole cat skins H A Ebrahimoff, 3 4 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 3/4 cwt dry sheep guts H A Ebrahimoff, 3 bdles woollen carpets F Ismailoff, 14 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 10 cwt cardamomseed E Virjee & Co., 200 cwt dry ginger E Virjee & Co, 37 cwt A kernel E Virjee & Co, 2 bales hemp G Jethanand, 11 bdles cotton and woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 1 pkge woollen carpets Thos Cook & Son Ltd.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export.

For Constantinople:—5 bdles woollen carpets F Ismailoff, 50 bales cotton piece-goods R Toolshidas.

S S Margha for Havre:—120 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 220 bales cotton Chackaty Cotton Export.

S S Nestlea for Antwerp:—36 cwt Indian ghee Ramchander & Jivanlal, 2000 cwt castor seed I A H Moosa Ltd, 254 bales hemp H Govindjee, 100 bales cotton fly K Visram & Co.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Amsterdam:—12 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania & Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—660 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Trieste:—2 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 167 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 56 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Simla for Hull:—357 cwt fleshing G H Bundally.

S S Snowdon for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

For Valencia:—27996 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros, 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Domala for Ghent:—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—200 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—70 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Assyria for Smyrna:—80 bales grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—23 bales grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—209 casks goat skins H M Edwards & Co, 22 cwt wet casings Ad Meyer, 5 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania & Co, 23 cwt A. kernel G Suchidina & Co.

For Liverpool:—8 bales wool G Gumanmall, 12 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 3 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd, 78 cwt condiment M Poonjiaji & Sons, 1000 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell & Co Ltd, 20 bales wool R Allimohomed & Co, 8 bales wool C Koonjilal, 75 bales wool F F Campbell & Co Ltd, 12 bales cotton waste B Mahasukhram & Co, 11 bales wool M Nissim, 24 bales cotton rags B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Constantinople:—5 bales cotton yarn B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Philadelphia:—92 cases goat skins Briskey Co.

For Boston:—368 cwt old bugalo rickers B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Liverpool:—10 bales wool V Oomersey, 28 bales wool R Soni, 7 bales wool R Verchand.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—192 cwt gum karaya S Chapsee and Co.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export, 710 bales cotton S Shamji & Co, 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export, 110 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S City of Kimberley for Barcelona:—10 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

For Leith:—500 cwt cotton seeds David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Charlbury for Bremen:—3999 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros, 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—18 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania & Co.

For Hamburg:—1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 100 cwt kangseed Volkart Bros, 200 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros, 1 pot palmarosa oil Volkart Bros, 90 cwt cassein C Jivanlal & Co, 40 cwt myralbollams E A Shavry, 4 cwt intestine M J Shirazee, 55 bales cotton H Rabhagat & Co, 58 bales cotton qy U Vissam & Co, 2600 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros.

S S China for London:—2092 cwt myrabolams P Mathradas & Co Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—2 cwt Indian ghee P Kanji, 200 bales cotton The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, 2 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 1200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—324 bars silver The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd, 639 bars silver The International Banking Corporation.

For Moji:—600 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Vancouver Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton M Amrsey & Co, 300 bales cotton N Manilal & Co, 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—25 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—11 bdles fox skins H A Ebrahimoff.

IMPORTS.

March 24.

S S Mirazpore from Kobe. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Kobe:—20 cases celluloid goods, 50 cases celluloid bangles, 12 cases cotton hosiery, 48 bales cotton yarn, 300 casks coal pitch, 50 bags dried ginger, 10 cases cotton drill, 20 cases amorces, 4 cases tin boxes, 4 cases glass pearl beads.

From Shanghai:—471 bales tea, 85 bales green tea, 439 bdles green tea, 266 H/chests green tea, 318 cases green tea, 80 cases silk piece goods and pongee, 421 cases silk piece goods, 20 cases waste silk, 36 cases waste silk yarn, 24 cases pongee, 14 cases spun silk yarn, 50 bales grey cotton sheeting, 25 bales cotton shirting, 180 bags green beams, 170 bales raw silk, 12 bdles raw silk.

From Hongkong:—506 bags sugar, 38 cases cotton socks, 7 cases silk and silk piece goods, 3 cases ginger, 3 cases China ware.

From Singapore:—100 drums asphalt, 608 bags betel nuts, 200 bags sagoflour, 502 tanks lubricating oil, 450 rolls asphalt roofing.

From Colombo:—25 cases wine, 374 cases jams, 300 cases apples, 80 cases champagne, 1 case gold coin, 5 cases brandy, 100 bags areca nuts.

From Melbourne/Colombo:—20 cases desserts, 40 cases jams, 30 cases peaches, 25 cases cordials, 60 pipes tallow, 15 cases dripping.

From Sydney/Colombo:—60 casks tallow, 3 cases butter in tins.

From Adelaide/Colombo:—42 pipes tallow.

S S China from Aden. Agents.—M M & Co.:

From London/Aden:—20 boxes sovereigns 39 boxes bar gold, 20 boxes gold coins 100 bars silver.

From Aden:—14 boxes specie and sovereigns, 26 bales goat and sheep skins, 50 bdles old zinc, 392 pkges gum, 70 bags gum, 8 bales cow hides.

S S Tokushima Maru from Osaka. Agents.—N Y Kaisha.

From Osaka:—301 cases glass ware, 122 cases enamelled ware, 15 cases glass beads, 81 cases match drawer, 15 cases stationery, 15 cases needles, 20 cases morces, 18 cases cotton yarn, 135 bales cotton yarn, 115 bales grey cotton yarn, 20 cases cotton shirting, 10 cases hosiery under shirts, 3 cases menthol crystal, 8 cases bobbins, 400 casks red lead.

From Kobe:—280 cases glass bangles, 70 cases celluloid bangles, 12 cases stationery, 17 bales grey cotton yarn, 100 bales dried ginger, 5 cases silk yarn, 10 cases menthol crystal, 5 cases white drill, 78 cases grind stone 418 barrels coal tar, 10 cases grey cotton shirting, 46 cases refined camphor, 12 cases tin ware, 10 cases bamboo ware, 13 cases rubber goods, 22 cases celluloid goods, 10 cases tin and nickled boxes, 26 bales mattings, 66 bales grey cotton shirtings, 175 cases grey cotton drill, 13 cases cotton drill, 10 cases confectionery, 180 pieces lumber or timber, 15 pkges grind stove, 418 barrels coal tar, 10 cases porcelain and metal ware, 6 cases porcelain.

From Singapore:—18 cases rubber goods, 10 cases mace, 35 cases preserved pine apple, 584 bags betal nuts, 660 bags sago flour, 21 bags nut megs with shell, 55 bdles gum benjamin, 1578 bdles rattans.

From Nagoya:—190 cases glass ware, 263 cases porcelain, 148 cases porcelain toys, 30 cases porcelain ware, 73 bales grey cotton shirting, 5 cases enamelled ware, 10 bales cotton yarn.

From Moji—2000 bags cement, 30 drums sodium sulphide.

From Tokiyo:—10 cases toys.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 24.

A drop of 8 to 9 points in old crop and 10 to 11 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. At the opening the market advanced but later eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 2 points higher. The advance was due to some buying.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

From the action of the market there appears a nervousness existing as to the course of values. The easiness in distant positions seems to indicate satisfactory condition as far as the New Crop is concerned. We are rather inclined to look for a somewhat lower level of prices.

In accordance with a moderate decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 352 and advancing to Rs. 352½ declined to Rs. 351 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 350½ and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 351 1/2 on buying by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 351½.

July/August opened at Rs. 352 1/2 and improved to Rs. 353 1/2 on Shroffs buying. On scattered selling the market eased to Rs. 352 and closed at the same rate. Oomra March opened at Rs. 327 1/2 and declined to Rs. 326 on Shroffs and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 326 1/2 Oomra May opened at Rs. 320 and closed at Rs. 318 1/2. Brokers were moderate sellers. Oomra July opened at Rs. 322 1/2 and closed at Rs. 319 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Bengal March, May and July were quoted Rs. 263 1/2, Rs. 263 1/2 and Rs. 266 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday and the demand was limited to nice red-leafy cotton only, whilst black-leafy cotton was neglected.

To-day 1,900 bales Berar, 100 bales Central Provinces No. 1, 100 bales Central Provinces No. 2 and 200 bales Bengal in all 2,200 bales were tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date are 25,200 bales Berar 400 bales, Central Provinces No. 1, 1,600 bales, Central Provinces No. 2 and 7,500 bales, Bengal in all 33,700 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	351½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	352½
Fully Good Bengal March	260½
Fully Good Bengal May	262½
Fully Good Bengal July	265½
Fine Oomra March	327
Fine Oomra May	320
Fine Oomra July	320

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine	Fine F.	Good	Good.
M G Bengal	285	285	269	253
M G. Surat	435	430	420	410
M G Oomra No. 3	337	327	312	
A. G Central Provinces No. 1	372	362	347	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	360	350	335	
M. G Broach No. 2	375	370	358	350
M G Punjab/American	388	378	368	358
M. G. Naosari	455	450	440	430

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	351
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	352
Fully Good Bengal March	262
Fully Good Bengal May	265
Fully Good Bengal July	267
Fine Oomra March	326
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	320

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	260/62	263
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Kahmgaon/Akola Fine MG	310/50	326
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	370	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	360	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	415	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd March 1926.

Cotton	15,464	Bales.
Wheat	5,434	Cwts.
Linseed	8,137	..
Rape, etc.,	2,145	..
Gingellyseed	139	..
Groundnuts	2,624	..
Castorseed	9,420	..
Rice	24,833	..
Myrabollams	6,286	..
Cottonseed	11,804	..
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	2,782	..
Juwar	8,770	..
Masur	44	..
Bajri	5,159	..
Coal	568	Tons.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Mar. 24

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	884	2,77,173	2,49,986
Central India ..	1,549	317,854	2,61,468
Barsi and Nagar ..	743	1,76.554	1,62,956
Hyderabad-Gaorani	93	63,991	83,474
Berar	1,748	4,09,985	4,89,490
Central Provinces ..	1230	2.10,272	2.28 551
Total Oomras ..	6,247	14,55,829	14,75,925
Dholera	2015	1,67.701	101,680
N.W. Provinces ..	101	1,25,594	1,25,066
Rajputana	209	80,930	48,607
Sind-Punjab ..	2,411	2,23,102	3,25,195
Broach	2,904	256 932	132.504
Coompta & Dharwar	1161	24,944	23,195
Westerns-Northerns	290	15,953	22.712
Coconada	..	1,474	922
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	107	7,021	9,171
Persian	..	2.226	1.919
American	..	807	9,048
Egyptian and African	19	37,759	26,378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total	15,464	24,00,740	23,05,809

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Mar.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,657	3,54,467	3,38,523
Japan & China ..	7,859	12,02,733	10,70806
Coast Ports ..		18,437	12,558
Up-country by Rail ..		54,645	8,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		74 598	103,215
Total ..	11,507	17,01,880	15,39,549

COTTON

Liverpool, March 23.

Total Day's Sales 12 Liverpool 5,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales
Total Day's Imports
Mid Americans Spot 10.09 d quiet
Egyptain F G F Sakellaridis 15.35 d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	18.74
July	18.2
October	17.62

New York Noon Call—

May	18.70
July	18.19
October	17.58

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	18.39
October	16.86

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 23.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.58+.19
May	9.51+.12
July	9.40+.09
October	9.18+.08
January	9.06+.06
March	9.05+.05

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 23.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.35+.15
July	14.15+.13

London, March 22.

Exchange Belgium. 119.56
Athens 361.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.55+.07
April	9.47+.09
May	9.47+.08
June	9.41+.08
July	9.39+.08
August	9.29+.07
September	9.21+.06
October	9.15+.05
November	9.03+.03
December	9.03+.02
January	9.02+.02
February	9.01+.02
March	9.01+.01

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 23.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	14.78+.33
April	14.58+.28
May	14.48+.28
June	14.35+.25
July	14.25+.23
August	14.25+.23
September	14.25+.23
October	14.28+.23
November	14.23+.23
December	14.23+.23
January	14.23+.23
February	14.23+.23
March	14.23+.23

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 23.

Scinde "Good"	6.35
Scinde "Fully Good"	6.75
Scinde "Fine"	7.15
Bengal "Good"	6.45
Bengal "Fully Good"	6.85
Bengal "Fine"	7.25
Oomra "Good"	7.15
Oomra "Fully Good"	7.55
Oomra "Fine"	7.95
Broach "Good"	7.85
Broach "Fully Good"	8.25
Broach "Fine"	8.65

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 23.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.64—.08
July	18.13—.09
October	17.50—.10
December	17.20—.11

Liverpool, March 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.47+.08
July	9.39+.08
October	9.15+.05
December	9.03+.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 23.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Day's Exports to Continent 4,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

May	18.64—.08
July	18.13—.09
October	17.50—.10
Spot Cotton at New York	19.15—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.34—.04

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

March	18.34—.04
October	16.84 .12

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18
Demand Bills 4.85.81
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 65-3/4

WHEAT.

London, March 23.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs March/April sellers 48-7/8
Rozario Santa Fe—58.1/2 lbs March/April sellers 47-3/8
Tone:—Easier. Fair offerings.
Australian March/April sellers 54/6
Tone:—Easier.

New York, March 23.

Demand Bills 4.85.81

London, March 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 138.35
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42-1/8
Exchange on London in Italy 120.94

SEEDS.

London, March 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
March/April paid £14-1/8
April/May paid £14-3/16
May/June paid £14-1/4
Tone:—Firm and dearer. Closed easier.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April sellers 7-1/4
Tone:—Dull and easier.
Castorseed Bombay—
March/April sellers 17-5/8
March to April paid 17-1/2
Tone:—Inactive and easier.
Linseed Bombay March/April nominal £17-1/2
Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton April/March sellers £19-3/8
Rapeseed, Toria per ton March/April sellers £19-7/8
Rapeseed, Prown Cawnpore per ton April/May sellers £18-5/8
Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow sellers, Rather cheaper.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore April/May sellers £20-3/4

LINSEED.

London, March 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
March/April nominal 16-3/4
April/May buyers 16-3/8
April/May sellers 16-1/2
Tone:—Firmer but quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
March/April buyers 29/4-1/2
May/August paid 29/7-1/2

BARLEY.

London, March 23.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 23.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
July/September sellers 15
October/December sellers 15/1-1/2
January/March sellers 15/2
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
July/September sellers 15/2-1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
July/September sellers 15/3-1/4
Tone: Very dull. Weak tendency.
Cuban Sugar March sellers 10/7½

RUBBER.

London, March 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot—
April/May value 23-1/4
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot—
Buyers 29-3/4
Sellers 30
Tone:—Absence of demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

GOLD.

Bombay, March 24.

Ready:—21/6/3.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/3, At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/8/0. At 6 p.m. 21-8.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/0/9.
Caida Chitar:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

Bombay, March 24.

SILVER.

Ready:—38/9.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/7. Highest 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/8.
Vaida Chitar: Opening 63/9. Highest 63/10. At 6 p.m. 68/10.
At 68/10.
At 68/10.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/9. Highest 68/10. At 6 p.m. 68/10.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 4.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 12.
Tone:—Market steady.

METALS.

London, March 23.

English best Selected Copper £67-3/4
Standard Copper G M B £58-9/16
Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal 69-1/2
Hard Spelter 31
Corrugated Sheets £16
Tin Block £290-3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1015..
Bank's 3 M/st D A Frcs 1065.
Bank's buying D D Rs. 1050.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's seling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 138.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London Brussels Frcs. 120.40.
London Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market quiet—dull.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 23.

Stockholm 18.12
Oslo 22.68
Amsterdam 12.13
Switzerland 25.25
Prague 164.12

London, March 23.

Tele Transfers 1/6-1/32
Bar gold £4/4/11
Sar Silver Spot 30-1/4 quiet.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87-5/8 plus 1/3
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91-7/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101-7/16 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £74-13/16 plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102-1/2 unchanged
Indian Loan 7 per cent £103-1/2 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 54-1/4 minus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 53-3/4 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58-1/8 unchanged.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 24.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand 1/6.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st 1/6 1/4.
American Dollars 274 1/2.
Hongkong Dollars 156 1/2.
Shanghai 202
Japan 125 1/4.
Singapore 157 3/4.
Tone:—Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 24.

3 months 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 2/4 to 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4-7/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4-3/8
Rentes 5 per cent 12-1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5-3/4

London, March 23.

Rentes 3 per cent 47-3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 30-1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30-5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—India small buyer.
Offerings limited. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4-1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

BULLION

Bombay, March 24.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/8/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/10/0.

London, March 23.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11.
Silver ready d. 30/4.
Silver forward d. 30/5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought. China was a buyer at lower rate. Undertone is steadier but buyers not pressing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90/4.
5 per sent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 120/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 109/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Tone of Market: 3½ per cent and 1945-55 in demand.

SHARE MARKET.

March 24.

Mill shares ruled weak and declined to 10 to 15 rupees but again closed steady with a small rise.

Market is lifeless at present with small fluctuations.

We quote: Fazul 867/8; Dyeing 898/12; Pearl 567/8; Crescent 198/12; Indore 387/8; Century 582/8; Nagpur 491/4; Swadeshi 492/8.

In cash shares there is nothing to note. Pabaney transacted at 260; E. D. United As 12; Khatau at 115; Premier at 52/8.

Tata Hydro closed weak 918/12; Tata Dfd at 42/8; and Ordy at 15/8

Andhra Ordy were in request at 580.

Imperial Bank is quoted 1480 and partly paid 380.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	72-8 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	72-8 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1⅛	22 2 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	388 12
Union	7⅛	..	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	9 14
Central India Mining.	10	4½	29 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	32 8
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	51 4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	46 12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	830	X D
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	141	X D
Central Province ..	100	7¾ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82	x D
Hushiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	73	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	655	
Upper Sind Liga ..	100	4 p.c.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	132	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210	
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—0		8	10

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN 8

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	585	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	880	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	113	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	...	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	920	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	865	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	380	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	212	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	830	x D
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	x D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	555	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	127	8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	11	
B Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	465	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	130	
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	49	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4	9	4 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	185	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	107	8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	31	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	42	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15	8
Thacker	50	..	12	
Telephone	50	1y	20	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	14
New India	25	1y	14	
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	870	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2	10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	898-12	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	380	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	45	
Century	100	20y	392	8
Central India O. ..	100	16	491	4
Central India P ..	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	1456	
Coorla	100	7y	198	
Crescent	100	nil	241	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	375	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	695	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	9	0	12
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	260	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	165	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	867	8
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	27	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	183	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	388	12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	55	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	0	0
Brass, Englisi	1¼	55	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, Englisa	1¼	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 24.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	2 to 2	57	4	0
Copper, French		56	12	0
Copper German	¾	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	57	8	0
Copper American	1¼	60	0	0
Copper American	1¼	60	0	0
Copper American	2	60	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		57	8	0
Panchteka joint		58	8	0
Copper, English Bars		58	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		70	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Lead Rangoon		26	8	0
Boger Brass Metal	1¼	51	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	51	12	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ t	o2	58	8	0
American Copper	3/4	58	0	0
American Copper	1¼	60	0	0
English Copper	¾	57	0	0
English Copper	2	48	8	0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 24.

Shapurji	No. 61	0	7	9
Felix	No.	0	8	0
Kilachand	No. 143	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	10	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	10	0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	0
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	11	0
Japan	No. 20	0	13	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42G	1	6	3

Kastoorchand ..	500	..	656	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2260	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	115	
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	975	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5225	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	27	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	111	4
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,900	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	..	170	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	95	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2300	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	180	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	330	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	567	8
Phoenix	100	nil	415	
Planet	100	..	7	
Premier	100	..	53	12
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7350	
Simplex	250	..	147	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	492	8
Swan	100	nil	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2005	
Vishnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	405
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	355
Bombay Dyeing	905	905	892-8	898-12	
Century	396-4	400	386-4	392-8	
Central India ..	492-8	495	490	491-4	
Colaba Land ..	..	..	..	..	127-8
Crescent ..	..	..	..	..	198-12
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	165
Fazulbhoy ..	873-12	873-12	861-4	867-8	
Finaly	..	..	..	..	130
Globe	..	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching ndore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	187-8 388-12
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	975
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	112-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	..	170
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	90
Mysore	..	..	..	..	111-8
New Great ..	336-4	336-4	320	330	
Pearl	512-8	512-8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Kirkee Indian Sports Club vs. Ajmer. 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, Annual General Meeting Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 26.

The P. and O S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind with the English mails of March 11 due at 6 a.m.

FRIDAY March 26.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Customs "A" vs. Jhansi Rly. Institute or B. B. R. A., 5.30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Protest against Development Muddle Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, 6 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.
The S.S. Ranchi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hull, 4 p.m.
David Sassoon Reformatory, Annual Prize-giving, Matunga 5 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber Quarterly Meeting, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Customs "A" vs Jhansi or B.B. R. A. Bombay Gymkhana Ground—5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29.

Grant Medical College Prize distribution, 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, 25th March, 1926 at 5.15 p.m (S.T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With effect from 1st proximo rates for ordinary (private or State) telegrams to Bulgaria and Italy will be increased by one anna and deferreds to Italy by half anna per word.

"AT HOME."

Mr. B. S. Tantry and the Proprietors of Modern Hotel, Bombay were "At Home" to Rao Bahadur S T Kamble, M.L.C., Messrs. Jog, Sardesai, Karki, Solicitor Bengero and Akadas, last Saturday the 20th inst.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Mangalorian Catholic Association held on Sunday, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to change the name to 'Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay.' This was the original name of the Association for over 19 years, when it was changed to "Mangalorian Catholic Association."

AT HOME OF B. P. W. C.

The monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Miss Davis will speak on "Social Purity Ideals and the work of the League of Mercy." Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Indian Education Society's King George English School and the High School for Girls at Dadar will be performed under the presidency of Seth Lalji Naranji, at 5 p.m. on Sunday (the 28th instant). The public are cordially invited to attend.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual prize distribution of the Grant Medical College will be held in the College Anatomy Theatre on Monday (the 29th inst. at 4-30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. B V Jadhav will preside and distribute the prizes.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The annual prize distribution of this Institution will be held at 5 p.m. on Saturday (the 27th inst) the Governor presiding.

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

A general meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 31st instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Congress House" to elect Office-bearers and members of the New Managing Council for the current year.
The membership roll of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be closed on Monday (the 29th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER'S MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 24th instan and left there at 6-30 a.m. the same day.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S.S. "Wakasa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-0 p.m. on Thursday the 25th inst instead of 10 a.m.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute, the First Dadar Co-Operative Conference will be held on Saturday, the 27th at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Antonio Da Silva's High School Hall, those who are interested in the Co-Operative The Hon. Mr B V Jadhav will preside. All Movement are requested to attend.

CHANGE IN G. I. P. LOCAL TIME-TABLE.

A deputation of the representatives of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee met Mr. H. J. Romer, Dy. Transportation Superintendent on Monday the 22nd instant. When the necessary changes for the convenience of the Suburban Travelling public were suggested and the needful is being done in the matter. Consideration was also given to adjust Electric Trains to Bandra to facilitate connections of service on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Dy Transportation Superintendent is to be thanked for hearing the deputation with all the courtesy necessary.

KHADI AND SWADESHI ARTICLES.

Samples and Catalogues of Swadeshi Articles with their full particulars will be appreciated if sent to Sjt. J. C. Errunza, Hon. Secretary, Khaddar and Swadeshi Propaganda (Arts and Crafts) Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at the "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay as soon as possible. It is hoped the public at large will send all such information which will help the cause.

ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA: POONA.

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students Home, Poona) is working for the last 17 years for the uplift of the poor. At present it is supporting 75 boys, who are taking High School, Industrial, and College education. New admissions are to be made in April. Applications should be sent in before the 10th April 1926. Only intelligent and promising poor students, aged 8 to 15, are admitted. They will be given Primary, High School and College education.
Printed application forms, rules, etc., shall be supplied on a receipt of As. 2 for postage. Teachers are specially requested to give this information to poor students and recommend them to the Home 617, Kasba, Poona City.

BADMINGTON IN BOMBAY.

The following are the First Round results of the South Indian Badmington (Doubles) Tournament Parel:—

Matunga Sports 'C' beat Matunga Athletic A 29-18; 29-27. Lily beat Rising Star A 29-21, 29-14; Nair Samaj A beat Matunga Athletic F 29-24, 28-27; Star beat Matunga Athletic D 29-4, 29-6; Matunga Sports A beat Jolly 29-18, 29-24; Matunga Athletic B beat Matunga Athletic C 16-29, 29-19, 29-25; Rising Star B beat Halwa 29-16, 29-9; Malabar Badmington Club 'C' beat Omega 29-3, 29-11; Students beat Sydney 21-29, 29-24, 29-24; Mani beat Practice 18-29, 29-19, 29-25.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR OF "NAWA KAL"

In the case in which Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor, of the Marathi daily the "Nawa Kal" stood charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. D. McDonald, District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, arguments were concluded before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday.
Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, counsel for the accused submitted that the report published in the "Nawa Kal," which formed the subject matter of the complaint merely purported to be a summary of the allegations made against Mr. McDonald by the citizens of Sholapur, before the District Magistrate in the course of an informal inquiry. The telegram received by the accused showed that it was a report of what happened at the inquiry. Moreover, the accused had no personal knowledge of the inquiry.
Continuing Mr. Baptista observed that he had desisted from asking questions to the complainant regarding the allegations of the Muslim keep and did not try to justify the allegations made in that regard. He was not bound to prove the absolute truth of the allegations made at the inquiry beyond that they were actually made, and added that the accused had no reasonable grounds to disbelieve the contents of the telegram.
Mr. Walker for the complainant contended that the allegations published in the paper specially with regard to the Muslim keep were of a very highly defamatory character, and that no editor with any sense of responsibility would publish them without exercising due and proper care. Mr. Walker argued that there was no inquiry as such and whatever statements made before the District Magistrate in his capacity as an executive officer were not protected as those made during the course of a judicial inquiry. Mr. Walker further pointed out that the report published in the paper was not an exact translation of the contents of the telegram sent from Sholapur. Moreover, the headlines which did not form part of the telegram, were certainly more defamatory in nature than the body of the report. Mr. Walker characterized the report as highly defamatory and submitted that the offence called for a punishment involving imprisonment.
Mr. Baptista submitted that if at all the offence was proved, it was a technical offence and as such deserved a light punishment.
The Magistrate reserved judgment.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Excise Inspector P. J. Hudson put up Ramnath alias Ramdas Binda before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of illicit possession of opium, and applied for remand to enable the Excise people to make further inquiries.
The accused was arrested on suspicion at Victoria Terminus on Tuesday as he was alighting from the Calcutta Express at 1 p.m. On search being made 10lbs. of opium bearing Indore Custom Stamps were found with him. The value of the stuff is Rs. 800. The accused is believed to be one of the gang of opium smugglers whose operations are spread all over the country.
The accused was remanded till the 31st instant.

ARAB PRIEST STABS A MUSLIM.

Mahomed Elney Syed, an Arab priest was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate for stabbing another Muslim on the morning of Wednesday.
Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani applied for a remand till 30th instant which was granted.

The facts are that Mahomed Hafiz was standing near the Jumma Musjid on the morning of Wednesday when the accused was alleged to have rushed at him all of a sudden and stabbed him with a knife. Mahomed received injuries on the shoulder and in the waist. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital while the accused was arrested.

F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of Management of the F Ward Congress Committee will be held at the Committee's office at Rahim Building, Suparibag Road, Parel at 7-30 p.m. (Standard Time). The F Ward is making special arrangements for intensive political education programme during the Congress Week from 6th to 13th April. The Committee has already begun the work of enrolling Congress members on a systematic scale. Members of the Committee of Management have begun to work in batches for touring round the district and enrolling members. A recent enthusiastic recruit to the Committee is Mr. A. B. Vaidya, a young solicitor, and Mr. Jinabhai Joshi. Mr. L. G. Khare and Mr Vaidya are going about in one batch, while other batches are being formed which will work with Dr. Sathaye, the President of the Committee.

MANDVI DIST CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All those who wish to become the members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee are hereby requested to send their names and addresses care of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House" 414 Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 4. and all those persons who are not the members of "B" Ward are hereby requested to sign the Congress Creed and to pay either annas 4 as membership subscription or 2,000 yards of own hand-spun yarn.
Further, all those who are the members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee are hereby informed that the Office of the Mandvi District Congress Committee is temporarily removed to the "Congress House" and all communication should be addressed care of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee until further advice.

HIGH COURT

SALE OF PRAGMAHAL.

DISPUTE ABOUT BROKERAGE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.

Maganlal Lalji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Pragji Soorji ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover Rs. 24,700 for brokerage from the defendant. The defendant was the owner of a large property known as Prag Mahal situate on the junction of Kalbadévi Road and Dhobi Talao. In October 1922 this property was for sale. On 7th October the plaintiff had an interview with one F. D. Taraporewala a partner in the firm of Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala and Sons book-sellers when the plaintiff ascerttined that Taroporewala was likely to purchse Prag Mahal for about 12 lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff saw the defendant on various occasions and the defendant ultimately authorised the plaintiff to bring about the sale of the property for Rs. 12,50,000 the plaintiff to get 2 per cent. brokerage and the cost of the sale to be borne half and half by the vendor and the purchaser. After a great deal of trouble, the plaintiff succeeded in inducing Taroporewala to give an offer of Rs. 12,50,000 costs half and half and brokerage on the side of Taraporewala at 1 per cent. This offer was in writing and the plaintiff communicated it on 3rd November 1922, but Taroporewala had coupled this offer with the condition that it should be stated in the agreement of sale that the 10 per cent. increase in the rents allowed by the Rent Act had not yet been made by the defendant. The defendant, however informed the plaintiff that the 10 per cent. increase had already been made. The result was that Taraporewala withdrew his offer and refused to pay more than Rs. 1,200,000 for the property. The plaintiff continued his efforts and ultimately persuaded Taraporewala to raise his offer from Rs. 12,00,000 to Rs. 12,25,000. The plaintiff communicated this offer to the defendant on 13th November 1922, but the defendant refused to listen to any offer under Rs. 12,50,000. On 15th November 1922, the plaintiff casually went to see Taraporewala at his shop when he found that Taraporewala drew a cheque and went away in his car with a broker named Nathoobhai. After they left Taraporewala's brother informed the plaintiff that the bargain was concluded through Nathobhai and the plaintiff had lost his chance. The plaintiff subsequently discovered that the defendant had agreed to sell his property for Rs. 12,35,000 but he was to bear the whole cost of the sale and pay Rs. 6,000 as brokerage to Nathoobhai. The plaintiff brought this suit contending that he had brought the parties together and induced them to negotiate on a reasonable basis and that the bargain as ultimately concluded was substantially the same as he had brought about. The plaintiff further submitted that the defendant's object in slightly modifying the terms of the agreement was simply to deprive the plaintiff of the brokerage that he had earned.
The defendant admitted that the plaintiff along with several other brokers was negotiating for the sale of the Prag Mahal. He admitted that he had given to the plaintiff an offer to sell the property for Rs. 12,50,000 but that the said offer was kept open for only two days. He denied that the plaintiff had ever brought to him any offer from Taraporewala to purchase the property for Rs. 12,50,000. He denied further that the plaintiff had on 13th November communicated to him any offer from Taraporewala for Rs. 12,25,000. The plaintiff had never brought any offer higher than Rs. 12,00,000 The defendant submitted that he was entitled to accept the offer brought by Nathoobhai as being more advantageous than any brought by the plaintiff and he had paid Rs. 6,000 as brokerage to Nathoobhai. He denied his liability to pay any brokerage to the plaintiff.
Mr. P. B. Vachha with Sir Chimanlal Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan with the Advocate General appeared for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship after setting out the facts remarked that the Plaintiff had been employed as a broker for the sale of Prag Mahal by the defendant. There was no reliable evidence that in November 1922, the defendant terminated the plaintiff's agency. In his Lordship's opinion the defendant's evidence was very unsatisfactory and his Lordship was not inclined to believe his word. The final bargain was advantageous to Taraporewala; but to the defendant the bargain was advantageous only if he saved the brokerage payable to the plaintiff. The transaction of the 15th November was on the face of it highly suspicious. It was entered into deliberately both by the defendant and Taraporewala with the object of defrauding the plaintiff of the brokerage to which he was entitled. Both Taraporewala and the defendant had conspiread with the broker Nathoobhai for that purpose. Nathoobhai's evidence was not worthy of credit. Even if the transaction of the 15th November were genuine, in law both the defendant and Taraporewala were liable to pay the brokerage to the plaintiff. It was by the exertions of the plaintiff that the Parties were brought together and induced to negotiate on a reasonable basis. The plaintiff was the "effective cause" or "causa causans" of the transaction being effected. His Lordship then reviewed the English authorities on the subject and came to the conclusion that in the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff was entitled to brokerage at 2 per cent. on the sale price. Accordingly a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 24,500 with interest and costs of the suit.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH FORGING A DIVORCE-DEED.

Sensational allegations of bigamy and concocting a false divorce-deed were made against a Police Sub-Inspector and three others in an application for review filed before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump, by one Nana Hari Chowdhari against the order of the District Magistrate of East Khandesh.
The petitioner stated that he was married to Bhagirathibai, the first opponent, thirteen years ago when she was seven years old. The third opponent who is her brother wanted to have her re-married to the second opponent, and therefore he required a divorce deed from the petitioner. But as there was no likelihood of getting it from the petitioner by the means the opponent secured the help of the fourth opponent who is a Sub-Inspector of Police. The latter, it was alleged, sent for the petitioner on the pretext of making an enquiry into the pregnancy of an unmarried Bhil girl, and took his signature on a blank paper. A divorce deed was subsequently written out on this paper, and Bhagirathibai was married to the second opponent.
Having come to know of this, the Petitioner filed a complaint against all the opponents charging them with bigamy and forging a divorce deed under sections 494 and 467 respectively of the Penal Code. The District Magistrate of Jalgaon sent the complaint to the police for investigation under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On receiving the report from the Police, the Magistrate dismissed the complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code without hearing the petitioner or his pleader and without even informing him about the police report.
The petitioner contended that as the Sub-Inspector of Police (opponent No. 4) was involved in the case as having concocted the divorce deed, the enquiry should have been undertaken personally by the District Superintendent of Police or by a Magistrate. Further, the Magistrate ought to have examined the petitioner before sending the case to the police, and allowed him an opportunity to argue his case after the report was received.
Their Lordships, after hearing the petitioner's counsel admitted the appeal and issued a rule on the opponents to show cause why the Magistrate's order should not be set aside.

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING.

TO BE HELD NEXT SATURDAY.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the Swaraj Sabha, the Swaraj Party, the Khilafat Committee, the Mazdiyasni Mandal, the Rathestar Mandal and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Congress House (Girgaum Back Road) on Saturday (the 27th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the policy of Government with regard to the Development and Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The following are extracts from the second annual report of the Mutual Helping Society, Bombay:—
There are 142 members in all; 9 in the first class, 22 in the second class, and 111 in the third class. Subscription collected Rs. 340 As. 8. Donations Rs. 56. Including the balance of the last year the receipts amount to Rs. 431 As. 4 Ps. 6.
Nursing implements were given for use to 134 Persons, rendered assistance to 12 students which amounts to 122 Rs. 11 As. 9 Ps. Loans given to 6 persons from Re. 1 to Rs. 10. All loans are duly received back.
The Society possesses at present the following nursing implements:—17 Ice bags; 5 Bedpans; 2 Syringes; 2 Urine bottles; 5 Enema; 14 Thermameters; 3 Hot water bags; 3 Douches for children and 1 Breast pump. The Society provides these implements day and night to any person that deposits the cost. Members get them without deposit.
The Society is in urgent need of a cupboard to keep nursing implements and particularly a suitable place for its office. If any gentleman will be kind enough to place these things at the disposal of the Society for use, the Managing Committee will arrange to keep them neat and clean.
The public can help the Society by giving (1) nursing implements, (2) useful school and college books, and by joining it as members.

INDIA AND PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITIONS.

We are requested to announce that the London Office of the India Section, Philadelphia Exposition, will close on the 23rd April, 1926. Letters, literature, newspapers, or parcels intended for the India Section, and posted in India after the 3rd April, should be addressed to the India Section, International Exposition, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

A Brussels message says: The Belgian airmen, Medaets and Verhaegen, who left on 9th March in attempting to fly to Belgian Congo via Cairo and Nile Valley have completed their flight to Leopoldville.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

VERNON'S UNRULY WINS TURF CLUB PLATE.

DARTMOOR PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.
Barve's TRUSTY, 8/0, Perkins 1
Abba's MUSAL, 8/7, Bowley 2
Mazendrani and Hamdani's NAYIM, 9/0, Mequade 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREYFOX, 9/2 Barnett 4
Won by 1/2 length, neck, 1/2 length.
Bettings:—3/1 Millo Trustp, 4/1 Naylim, 5/1 Sawi Musal, 6/1 Nevis, 8/1 Amrin, 15/1 the rest.
Tote win 14, places 4/4, 11/8, 5/0.

ARABIAN PLATE, Div. I.—Distance one mile.

Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.
Barve's AMOOD, 9/0, Perkins 1
Maharaja Kolhapur's SHIVAJIPRASAD, 8/0, Thompson 2
Fayad Sulleman's SABAH, 7/13, Meekings 3
Mossafara's HOPEFUL 8/3, Mequade ... 4
Won by neck, 1 1/4 length, neck.
Bettings:—2/1 Ammod, Moostashar, 3/1 Mameluke, 4/1 Vin, 5/1 Shivajiprasad, 6/1 Confederacy, 10/1 the rest.
Tote win 8/8, places 3/12, 5/12 and 5/4.

NEWCOMERS' PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1200. second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.
Mohemedbin Ali's AMALFI, 9/2, Bowley 1
Heath's and Bird's GENEROUS, 8/0, Clarke 2
Hazamy's RASOOL, 8/7, Morris 3
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHANKAR 7/1, Thompson 4
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, neck.
Bettings:—3/2 Amalfi 4/1, Generous 7/1, Rasool Minto 8/1, Hoojaz 10/1, the rest.
Tote win 4/0, places 2/8, 3/0, 4/8.

TURF CLUB PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.
(Rs. 3000 presented by the Western India Turf Club Limited).
Vernon's UNRULY, 9/3, Morris 1
Rajan's LUXMI, 8/13, Easton 2
Heath's ISLANDLORD, 7/1, Ashwood ... 3
Nimbalker and Ghorpade's CEREMONY, 7/5, M. Hoyt 4
Won by head, 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Bettings:—5/4 Luxmi, 2/1 Unruly, 5/1 Glenhelicon, 6/1 Poet's Dream Be Careful, 15/1 the rest.
Tote win 15/4, places 4/0, 2/8. 5/0.

ARABIAN PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.
Khadair Rahman's SULTANBEG, 7/13, Townsend 1
Barve's NAJIAN, 8/13. Perkins 2
Hargany's BELAN. 9/6, Easton 3*
Rashid Swedani's MIJRIN, 8/10, Mequade 3*
*Deadheat.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, deadheat.
Bettings:—5/2 Sultanbeg, 4/1 Belan, Najian, Mijrin, Goolgee; 6/1 Detective, Blackberry Toofan; 15/1 the others.
Tote win 9/8, places 3/4, 3/12, Belan 2/0, Mijrin 1/12.

DARTMOOR PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.
Furdunji's MAKESURE, 7/5, C. Hyot ... 1
Goolanialli and Talib's HAMSTEAD, 7/10, Mequade 2
Fatah's NAMOOS, 8/6. Morris 3
Shaffi's NAINAVA, 7/12, Meekings 4
Win by neck, neck, 1/2 length.
Bettings:—Even's Namoos 3/1, Maxim 4/1 Makesure 6/1 Ahyid, Varid, Nainava 10/1 the rest.
Tote win 15/12, places 5/12, 9/8, 3/8.

SPRING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300.
Ryan and Khairaz's POORBOX, 7/8, Townsend 1
Heath's ZARA, 7/0, Ashwood 2
Harrison's PINMONEY, 7/8, Clarke 3
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length.
Bettings:—2/5 on Poorbox, 3/1 against Floralfete, Pinmoney, 8/1 Zara, Neap Tide.
Tote win 3/0, places 2/8, 3/12.

LINCOLNSHIRE RESULT.

KING OF CLUBS COMES FIRST.

LONDON, March 24.

The Lincolnshire has resulted as follows:
KING OF CLUBS 1
ZIONIST 2
VESINGTON STAR 3

The "Manchestr Guardian" says that the distrust which the country had shown to Sir A. Chamberlain's political judgment has not diminished.
The "Times" regrets that Sir A. Chamberlain did not permit himself of similar freedom and directness of speech during the suspense preceding the unhappy negotiations at Geneva.

LENCONSHIRE PROBABLES.

LONDON, March 23.

The following are the alterations in Lincolnshire probables:—
Argeia will be ridden by Steve Donoghue and Jeddart by Hockley. Sun God Second (F. Esling); Westmead (Caldwell); Cottingham (D. Jones); King of Clubs (P. Donoghue) are additional runners. Tom Pinch, Red Theo and L'Aiglon are non-runners.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS.

At Lincoln there was sunshine and perfect going. It was a good start with the exception of Birch Broom who lost ground. Below distance Zionist closed with Vesington Star and King of Clubs. Boxhill was now fourth. Close to home King of Clubs had a slight lead from Zionist and Vesington Star and make a most exciting finish. Boxhill was fourth, Instuctu was fifth, Argeia and Jeddart were the last pair. Zionist appeared to be hampered in the last stages.
Time.—1min. 42 4/5 secs.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.
24th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18·64
To-day's Opening Rate	18.68
Difference	+4
To-day's Closing Rate	18.57
Difference	—7

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.
24th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.47
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference	—5
To-day's Closing Rate	9.40
Difference	—7

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 351-8-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 351-4-0

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

A SENSATIONAL DRAW.

GYM EQUALISE IN LAST FEW MINUTES

The replay between the North Western Railway, Karachi, and the Bombay Gymkhana provided thrills galore and a sensational draw was a fitting end to an excellent match. Both defences were in great form, but the Gymkhana were strengthened by the presence of Reid who took his old place at centre-half. It was surprising to see that Fleming did not play, his substitute being rather weak, and the same can be said about the right wing. Flight played a plucky game. The Karachi forwards were clever individually, but lacked a thorough understanding and did not possess the dash displayed by their vis-a-vis. In the back line Morris was particularly safe and D'Costa proved a "sticky" half.
The match began at a fast pace and each goal was visited in turn. Midway in the moiety the Karachi forwards got away together and Quanborough drew first blood after Cave had stopped his first shot. The Gymkhana attacked fiercely but their shooting was bad and the ball went wide. Two minutes after the interval Pereira broke away suddenly and drawing Cave out put the ball into the net. Play was very even after this, but perhaps the Gymkhana had more of the attack. Full time was drawing perilously near and things looked very black for them. Reid was playing a magnificent game and his efforts were at length rewarded. He gave Flight a clear pass and the forward made no mistake. A minute after this goal, Reid broke through on his own, and, passing back at the right moment, gave Bowen the opportunity of equalising. Thirty seconds later, the fulltime whistle blew. Extra time brought anxious moments for the local defence and a score seemed imminent, but Cave, Ransford, and James responded well and cleared time after time.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 2 goals.
N W. Rly., Karachi ..... 2 goals.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Cave, Ransford and James; Roberts, Reid and Butterfield; Smith, Woodinviss, Flight, Bowen and Reid.
N. W. Rly., Karachi.—Abraham; Hamilton and Morris; D'Costa, Gonsalves and D'Cruz: Quanborough, Rebeire, Reuben Peireira and D'Cunha.
Referees:—Messrs. D'Souza and Cummings.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Aligarh versus Portuguese Republicans.

CRICKET IN COLOMBO.

AUSTRALIA V. CEYLON.

COLOMBO, March 24.

In a match between Australian test team and All-Ceylon played here to-day in fine weather before 4,000 spectators, Australia opened their first innings and had made 145 for six wickets at lunch time (Macartney 45).—A. P.

TURF CLUB SENSATION.

MR. LANGLEY AND CAPT. D'ARCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the proceedings in the Small Causes Court brought against our client Mr. Langley by his former trainer Capt. D'Arcy for payment of certain expenses, correspondence was referred to, and in particular a letter dated the 22nd instant in which Capt. D'Arcy made allegations of unfair racing against Mr. Langley.
We have to state that Mr. Langley intends to take immediate proceedings against Capt. D'Arcy in connexion with these allegations.

Yours faithfully,
CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Solicitors
for
Mr. G. E. D. Langley.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1925.

THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

Among the official publications reviewing annually the working of various Government Departments, the report on the progress of Co-operative Societies possesses a special interest for the general public; for the facts and figures presented in this report have a bearing on activities with which an increasing number of the population of the Presidency are becoming intimately associated. The total membership of the four thousand and odd societies in the Bombay Presidency increased during the year by about half a lakh to nearly four lakhs, but as a large number of persons are counted twice over as members of two or more urban societies or central banks, the actual number of people brought within the fold is smaller and still forms less than two per cent of the total population of the Presidency. In some districts, however, the position is better than this average for the Presidency as a whole indicates and Dharwar alone has nearly six hundred societies. The percentage of societies to villages in the district is now 45—in one Taluka in Satara nearly every village has a society—and 30 per cent of the population are within the orbit of the movement. Another district where the progress is equally striking is Broach, the corresponding percentages being 39 and 16. Agricultural societies which numbered 3,377 had a membership of nearly two lakhs and a half and a working capital of two crores and a half. Some progress was made during the year under report in training members in the use of credit and in providing prompt and adequate finance for agricultural requirements, but while in other provinces large sums are being invested every year for redemption of debt, no appreciable progress seems to have been achieved in relieving the burden of agricultural debt in this Presidency, although the co-operative organisation is favourably situated with the Provincial Bank in a position to issue long-term debentures backed by a Government guarantee in respect of interest. Long term capital is also required for promoting agricultural development and works of land improvement, and this is now being provided by the issue of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act through co-operative agency. The inherent weakness of the existing machinery of land revenue administration and its unpopularity are clearly evident from the fact that the transfer of the work to co-operative agency in areas covered by it has created, during these last two or three years, a lively interest in and keenness for undertaking works of agricultural improvement among the rural population.

The organization of rural credit, however, is not sufficient by itself, and since the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 came into force efforts have been made to develop other forms of co-operative activity. The most important of these are the supply of agricultural requisites and the marketing of agricultural produce. Despite difficulties and opposition, the societies started for the sale of cotton, whether in Dharwar, Broach or Surat, appear to have firmly established their position, and the total volume of the sales transacted by them came to nearly half a crore. The only other successful attempt in this direction is through the shops for sale of gul managed by the Provincial Bank in irrigated tracts, while the bulk of the business of agricultural supply was also commanded by these shops. It is a matter for regret that the organization of this important branch of agricultural co-operation had so far proceeded on lines which were bound to lead to failure and yet no attempt was made, till recently, definitely to modify the lines of work. The group of non-agricultural societies although much smaller in number—there were 646 societies with a membership of a lakh and forty thousand—had a working capital of two crores and a quarter, nearly equal to that commanded by the agricultural societies. This is due to the fact that the group includes a number of well-developed urban banks with large and increasing resources. All of these urban banks are not people's banks of the type which have practically captured the field of banking in Italy, some being large communal or employees' societies. But the number of people's banks open to all classes of the community and popularizing banking among persons of small means is on the increase, and given proper guidance and encouragement will assist in developing banking facilities for the bulk of the population in towns and cities much quicker, more cheaply and more efficiently than is possible through the agency either of the Imperial Bank of India or of joint stock banks. The report gives figures of the increasing volume of transactions by means of cheques conducted at these banks, at district central banks and at the branches of the Provincial Bank. What the urban banks do for the small man in towns and cities, the central and provincial banks attempt to do for the agriculturist, although the process of education in banking is slow in rural areas owing to the prevalance of illiteracy.

The Bombay Presidency has, now, its own co-operative law, being the first province in India to take advantage of the powers conferred under the Government of India Act. Unfortunately, the local legislature has failed in its duty and missed this excellent opportunity of de-officializing the control of the movement. Not only does the general authority enjoyed by the Registrar under the All-India law of 1912, remain unimpaired, but additional powers have been granted, making him the dominating figure in the co-operative world. It has been the fashion with some prominent co-operators in this Presidency to refer to the three co-ordinate authorities in the movement, the Provincial Bank controlling finance, the Co-operative Institute conducting propaganda and training and the Registrar exercising the powers vested in him under the law. Apart from the fact that the powers granted under the law are very wide, the Registrar is, subject of course to the nominal control of the Minister, the supreme authority in the movement, and both the Provincial Bank and the Co-operative Institute are dependent on—if not subordinate to—him, the one because of the Government guarantee on its debentures, the other because of the large portion of its resources being represented by subventions from Government. And, above all, as the report under review amply bears out, the Registrar controls the larger policy of the movement. While co-operators may very well congratulate themselves on the progress of the movement and on their growing strength and solidarity, this is an aspect of their organization to which they should devote their attention to secure healthy and ordered growth under their own control.

WILL THEY REALLY HELP?

A tragi-comedy was enacted on the floor of the Assembly yesterday when it adjourned 'sine-die'. Mr. Jinnah had tabled a resolution on the treatment of Indians in South Africa, one of the clauses of which definitely asked the intervention of His Majesty's veto on the South African Government's Bill, which practically proposes to hound the Indians out of the country, if after repeated protests from our countrymen there and from India, that Government still persisted, in all the obduracy of a sovereign State, in passing it. But the Home Member, Sir Alexander Muddimann, grumbled at the inclusion of this clause in the resolution and said it would "jeopardise any prospect of a satisfactory settlement".

The great champion of "Independent" philosophy in Indian politics rose to the occasion. Mr. Jinnah accepted the Home-Member's "assurance" and "did not want to embarass the Government". In pathetic mood he pleaded for a special session of the Assembly "to elicit the opinion of the House regarding the King's veto" and, loyal Independent that he is, Mr. Jinnah withdrew his resolution. But we are astonished that Mr. Jinnah and his flock of Independents are still being gulled into the belief that the Government of India can really negotiate with any conviction that they have the force of independent and equal authority behind them with a Dominion like South Africa. In the "conversations" between a Dependency and a Dominion the children of the soil in that Dependency naturally have the feeling that the issue is not being joined between parties with equal political status. If the British Government really want to help the Indian cause, they must not leave the negotiations to a "subordinate branch" of theirs in Delhi. They must protect the rights of the people in the Dependency of the British Empire by taking up the matter themselves. They must warn the South African Government that they have in London the weapon of the King's veto which they do mean to exercise in the interests of the solidarity of the Empire. The question is: do they really mean to help? The latest information from South Africa shows that the Select Committee before whom the Paddison deputation means to give evidence has on it twelve confirmed anti-Indians. One can guess what the finding of that Committee would be. What this country has a right to demand is that the Baldwin Government should give a clear indication that they will recommend His Majesty to use the veto when necessary. The allegiance of the Indian people to His Majesty the King-Emperor depends on the guarantee of the protection of their elementary rights and their property in the Empire. They are, therefore, entitled to demand this protection. In fact the only hope of bringing the South African Government to a reasonable frame of mind lies in the assurance that the King's veto will be exercised.

CO-OPTION RESULTS.

The members of the Corporation have no reason to congratulate themselves on their choice of co-opted members. Regard for the City's interests seems to be the only consideration which has not weighed with them. The only redeeming feature of the choice is the election of all the three women candidates. We welcome Dr. Deshmukh's re-election. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, despite his eccentricities and his pro-official proclivities, sometimes blunders into useful activity. Of the rest the most charitable thing to say would be that the Corporation could well do without them. All of them put together can hardly compensate for the scandalous rejection of a veteran like Mr. Baptista or even of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit whose views and actions have not always been of the right kind. Fresh blood should always be welcome but it must be of a kind which gives a sure promise of fruitful work. This can hardly be said of young members like Messrs. Y. G. Pandit, Nur Mahomed Chinoy and Mangesh Dabholkar. Their acquisition is too dearly bought at the price of losing the valuable experience of Mr. Baptista.

THE TRAGEDY OF BARODA.

BY A BARODA CITIZEN.

Sunday last was observed by the Baroda subjects as a day of fast and prayer. This was observed not only in the city of Baroda but throughout the whole State, and although the Praja Mandal had reserved Hartal as the next step the people have become so exasperated by the retrograde policy of the Maharaja that a desire grew up spontaneously to observe Hartal on the day.

It is now well-known that the Maharaja of Baroda has become an absentee ruler and that he prefers to stay in Europe and conduct the affairs of the State from there. The bureaucracy of Baroda has been found to be both inefficient and ineffective. There are quite a number of old and young fossils in it who have found it impossible to progress with the times and who cannot appreciate the rapid change in the mentality of the people that has spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. In connection with the Kaliparaj and the Petlad revised assessment the people had been forced to challenge the orders of the Government and to get them modified, but, in the absence of the Maharaja, no liberal changes in any department were made.

Hopes.

The people unable to suffer the pangs and sorrows of injustice had started agitating when the welcome news arrived that the Maharaja was returning home. His return coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Gadi of Baroda State. Hopes ran high that the grievances of the sorely tried people would be redressed. It was also expected that the people would be given a larger share in the management of the Municipalities, Local Boards and in Legislative Council. The Popular Assembly (Praja Mandal) had asked for a more righteous Abkari policy.

Before the Maharaja left Europe a committee was appointed to suggest proposals for improving the lot of the forest tribes of Navsari called the Kaliparaj. Genuine hopes were raised when the Maharaja invited the people to state the wrongs and grievances caused by the absence of the ruler, and to make suggestion for the better government of the State.

When the Maharaja landed in Bombay he was advised by some prominent citizens and by almost the whole press to set his house in order. It has been surmised that the reactionary elements in Baroda met the Maharaja in Bombay and frightened him out of his wits. The growing strength of the village people, especially the Patidars, was, it is reported, exaggerated into a serious menace. It appears that the great reception given to the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in Baroda unnerved some people who persuaded the Maharajah to believe that the State would slip out of his hands unless he ruled with an iron hand.

Reaction.

The Maharaja arrived in Baroda in a severe mood bent upon taming the shrew, viz., his supposedly rebellious subjects. He waved aside all suggestions for larger popular powers in the management of the District Boards and the Municipalities. He refused to listen to the advice of his Dewan and other members of the Executive Council. He did not care to consult the leaders of the people. It was rather apparent that he had made up his mind to flout the public opinion. The concessions that he made to his subjects at the time of the Jubilee Celebrations were shabby. When he went into the districts he listened to the complaints of the people half-heartedly. He attempted to overawe the village folks by riding through the streets on gorgeous elephants. The subjects of Baroda were stunned aghast, but the bureaucracy which was quietly counting the days for Maharaja's departure for Europe went on giving hopes of Reforms and concessions in order to pacify the people. Reactionary and worthless officers received fat promotions and those who were supposed to be favourable to the people were snubbed. Then came orders to increase the fees in the secondary schools, a draft Bill was published which proposed to increase Court and Stamp fees, new taxation of vaxatious nature has been ordered on land, the income tax is being assessed and collected with severe injustice. The officials have been ordered to vote solidly for the Government in the Legislative Council. It is strongly rumoured that in the election of the members of the popular side the Government intends to assert its right of selection with a view to preventing the re-election of experienced members. The final stroke was delivered by ordering increased taxation on the Baroda Municipality when 19 members out of 23 elected ones and one nominated member walked out in protest and subsequently resigned their seats on the Municipality.

What Next?

Before the people had fully realized the full significance of all these reactionary measures, the Maharaja left Baroda and sailed for Europe. When the Popular Assembly resolved to observe the 21st of March as a day of penance and prayer the Baroda Municipality had not received its blow. For two days spontaneous unorganised Hartals were observed in the city, and finally on the twenty-first the whole Baroda Raj observed fast and prayer in obedience to the mandate of the Praja Mandal.

Naturally the people are very anxious to know how to put up an irresistible protest against the autocratic and vaxatious orders of their ruler. Until now they had entertained hopes that their grievances would be removed by the Maharaja, but they have been sorely disappointed. The bureaucracy will plead absolute impotence. The Maharaja has delivered his orders and proceeded to Europe, leaving the bureaucracy to face the music. What can the distressed people do? The answer is clear enough. The people must combine and make common cause. They must create a strong public opinion in their favour. They must take all constitutional steps to get the orders cancelled. They must bring to bear upon the Government such irresistible pressure from within and without that either the orders must be changed or in case the Maharaja remains adamant, then the members of the Executive Council should be forced to resign. The very last step will be that of direct action, that is, refusing to pay the unjust and obnoxious increase in the taxation. Let us hope the Government of Baroda will be sensible enough to avoid a tragic fight which will pour ridicule on the administration and which will severely estrange the feelings of the people from their ruler and his administration.

THE PERSIA SOCIETY.

Recent events have proved that the unreasoning hatred against the British on the part of Persia is on the decline. The British are not without their own designs in the East. But it is now patent that their forward policy has long since been abandoned and their attempts are focussed on preserving their Eastern possessions. All their moves on the complicated chess board of present politics are inspired by the one ambition to keep India. For this purpose a strong Afghanistan and a strong Persia are not merely things to be desired but necessary. Hence latterly the British have been able to satisfy the Government of Rezashah that they are for anything but the disintegration of the old Empire. That being so it is noticeable that the Council of the Persia Society, London, has as its honorary President, His Excellency the Persian Minister and among the Vice Presidents are the Persian Consul and the Consular of the Persian Legation. The Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali is still a member of the Council as is also His Highness Prince Mirza Mehedikhan (Ala-as-Saltane). Some people may be inclined to lay stress on the names of the experienced General Sir Percy Sykes and Prof. Sir Arnold Wilson who are also active members of the Society. The particular attention of those, especially Parsis, interested in Persia may be invited to the very benevolent and useful works which the Society has performed and which it has in prospect. The President of the Persia Society is the Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington a former Governor of Bombay. It is, unfortunately not sufficiently known that his lordship's activities since leaving India, have been centered on preserving good relations between the Indian Government, on the one hand, and the representative Powers of the Middle East on the other. It was only the other day that Lord Lamington headed a most influential deputation of Englishmen to protest against the actions of the British Cabinet with regard to Mosul. Whenever the oil interests of England seem to preponderate, to the detriment of the economic advantage of Persia, Lord Lamington and his Persia Society step in. It is, however, the cultural aspect of Persia to which so much energy of the best Orientalists in England are devoted which will have chief attraction for the Parsis. The journal of the Persia Society testifies to the living interests of men like Syed Amir Ali in the old country, and one may rest assured that this pre-eminent Islamic jurist who nearly lost his high position a couple of years ago in the brave stand which he made for the Khilafat would be the last person to continue his connection with a Society whose actions militated against the best interests of Persia. Sympathetic attention is invited to these facts with a view to attract more members to the Persia Society. The numerous associations in Bombay which have the encouragement of the study of Persian literature as their object will find that the second article in the constitution of the Persia Society is identical. It is one of its aims to foster the literature, arts and handicrafts of Persia? Subscriptions to the Society is only a pound sterling per annum payable on the 1st of May and admirers of Persia may rest assured that they will find their money's worth in the membership.

A PARSI.

Notes of the Day.

Hard Put to It.

The Baldwin Government got their docile majority to support them against the combined attack of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald but from the tone of the British Press it is abundantly clear that public opinion in England agrees with the position the Liberal and Labour politicians have taken in this matter. In initiating the debate "to call attention to the proceedings at Geneva and the action of the British representatives there" Mr. Lloyd George pressed home the charge that the "Locarnoist Powers" had, instead of using their influence to secure admission for Germany alone, carried on intrigues and "even threatened in order to get somebody else in". Mr. MacDonald epitomised accurately public feeling in England by his declaration that Sir A. Chamberlain's attitude at Geneva had resulted "in the most lamentable failure of British diplomacy for many years". The Baldwin Government have been, indeed, hard put to it to answer these charges, because they have no supporters in the Press except their solitary friend, the "Daily Mail", and in Parliamnet they can only depend upon their mechanical majority.

A Grotesque Excuse.

The rank and file of Conservatism, however, are showing signs of uneasiness which is reflected in the less die-hard section of its Press. But whatever its anxiety to shield Sir Austen Chamberlain at the same time that it warns him not to wobble and bungle the next time, it remains to be seen how it will reconcile itself to the grotesque excuse of the Foreign Secretary that the charge of disloyalty to Germany was laid against him by a compatriot and not by the Germans themselves. The German Press, and the German Nationalist Press in particular, has spoken in unequivocal terms about Britain's astonishing lukewarm attitude towards Germany. It is only the sense of responsibility on the part of the friends of the Stresemann policy in Germany that has kept the public opinion in that country from giving expression to its wrath at the spectacle of being "sold" by England in this affair.

In Whose Interest?

Sir Charles Innes is fond of lecturing the non-officials in the Assembly and his attacks on the Swarajist policy of championing the real interests of India are couched at times in so contemptuous a vein that he has earned even from Mr. Jinnah the sobriquet of "that bureaucrat of bureaucrats". It need hardly cause any surprise them that in speaking on Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar's resolution in the Assembly asking for the adoption of the Mercantile Marine Committee's recommendations, the Commerce Member vigorously defended the reservation of coastal traffic to non-Indians. In whose interest is it that the Government of India appoint these committees who peregrinate and produce reports which are promptly pigeon-holed? They are supposed to do good to the country. But in case of the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report, where the acceptance of the majority recommendations would really do some good to the people, Sir Charles Innes advocates the course suggested by the solitary signatory of the minority report, Sir Arthur Froom, the shipping magnate, and wants to keep the coastal trade practically a preserve for non-Indian shipping companies.

The Reason Why.

While we are keen in India on the need of military training for our youth and are anxious that the universities should make it compulsory, in America there is a movement afoot to protest against the over-emphasis laid on the subject of compulsory military training in schools and colleges. A circular addressed to American educational authorities by two American divines explains the reason why. There are critics in America of compulsion which inculcates in youth "the military view of life." According to the circular this "military view of life is opposed to freedom of speech and conscience and to faith in reason and good-will, as the foundation of security." The War Department in America gives a list of 382 institutions, including universities, special colleges and secondary schools where some form of military training is compulsorily maintained. In 197 schools the compulsion is only partial. But the critics complain that "the actual value of this training for purposes of national defence is very low."

What We Must Avoid.

This is exactly what we must avoid. We do not want the kind of military training which makes the youth of a nation warmad, greedy of grabbing other people's territory and calling the process high-souled Imperialism. We want the youth of this country, both boys and girls, to be taught the art of self-defence in such a manner and with the keeping of such high ideals in view that the possession of that art would be adequate for the purpose of national defence. The Skeen Committee will be visiting America and some of its members will no doubt be impressed by the movement

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 6.)

against compulsion in military education. But they must not forget that the demand of the Indian people is based upon the self-respecting contention that a country which has, at the lowest computation, an able-bodied population of more than eighty millions fit for field service, if sufficiently trained, ought to be ashamed to depend upon foreigners for defending her against invasion and internal disorder. Another very important point is that a militia raised in India would save her from the the present crushing burden of military expenditure.

Just Missed.

The Council of State just missed a good opportunity of showing some sympathy for the poor. By the narrow majority of three the resolution of Lala Ramsaran Das to reduce the postal rates was thrown out mainly by the official votes. The Maharajah of Burdwan and Major Akbar Khan and the European non-official representatives from Bombay supported the resolution. They did not, as we said in advertently yesterday, oppose it. So did the Maharajah of Durbhanga. But to Mr. K. C. Roy and the Raja of Bobbili and Raja Nawab Ali Khan the grievances of the poor failed to make any appeal.

GENEVA FAILURE AND AFTER.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ATTACKED.

"MOST LAMENTABLE FAILURE OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY."

WORLD'S PEACE IN DANGER.

COMMONS REJECT REDUCTION MOTION.

LONDON, March 23.

Sir A. Chamberlain, who wore a stern expression while entering a crowded and expectant House of Commons did not relax in response to Ministerialist cheers. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who opened the attack on Sir A. Chamberlain's conduct at Geneva, were the first front benchers to arrive.

Mr. Lloyd George initiated the debate by moving a reduction in the Foreign Office vote "to call attention to the proceedings at Geneva and the action of the British representatives there." He regretted that Sir A. Chamberlain had not seen fit to take the floor first as he did after Locarno and explain how Locarno was checked at Geneva. He declared that the Locarno Powers were responsible for the Geneva failure. The peace of the world hung on the action which the House of Commons took and directed Government to take in the future. Events at Geneva had undoubtedly antagonised the United States towards the League. Sweden who took the right and courageous course at Geneva represented public opinion and also that of Britain. Yet the Swedish delegate, M. Unden, had been treated as a stubborn and irreconcilable pro-German though he had done more to save the League than any one man.

Mr. Lloyd George added they were entitled to ask whether Sir A. Chamberlain knew beforehand that France and Poland intended to insist on the simultaneous entry of Poland into the League with Germany.

In the course of references to the United States, Mr. Lloyd George's mention of Senator Borah was received with some laughter by Ministerialists at which Mr. Lloyd George asked what was good of scoffing at one of the ablest and most influential men of America. Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said that instead of using their influence to secure admission of Germany alone the Locarnoist Powers had intrigued and even threatened in order to get somebody else in.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

Sir A. Chamberlain, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, at the outset of his speech wished to pay the debt that was pressing him strongly. He said that as the Assembly was meeting simultaneously with the Council there were representatives of Dominions and India at Geneva. He was in closest touch and consultation with them: the whole of the seven nations met almost daily in his room and most confidential communications passed more than once daily. He desired to express his debt to them for their sympathy and support in one of the most difficult, or perhaps the most difficult, task that had ever been his lot to confront.

He categorically denied that when he interviewed M. Briand on his return from Italy he had entered into any engagement regarding the Polish claim or anything else. Neither had he instigated nor encouraged M. Briand to press the Polish claim. He (Sir Austin) said that Mr. Lloyd George professed to come to the House as an open-minded and distressed enquirer, but he did not even wait for Sir A. Chamberlain's arrival from Geneva before he telegraphed to the American press his condemnation of Sir A. Chamberlain's action and his suspicion of Sir A. Chamberlain's honour. (Ministerialist cheers.).

He said it was strange that the charge of disloyalty towards Germany should be laid by a compatriot and not by the Germans themselves (Ministerialist cheers.) As regards the feeling of America Mr. Lloyd George had done his share by articles in which he insinuated what he dared not say in the House to-day (Ministerialist cheers.). Why did Mr. Lloyd George not quote Dr. Stresemann whom Sir A. Chamberlain would leave to judge between himself and Mr. Lloyd George whether he himself had ever acted with lack of candour and loyalty towards the Germans.

BRITISH POLICY AT GENEVA.

Sir A. Chamberlain said that the instructions with which he went to Geneva and which were subject to his discretion to make the best arrangements possible in accordance with the development of the situation were that British policy should be based on the following principles, firstly, that no change in the Council should be made which would have the effect of preventing or delaying the entry of Germany; secondly, that Germany should, as a member of the Council, have full responsibility for any further change in the Council beyond her own admission; thirdly, the rule that only the Great Powers should be permanent members of the Council should be maintained in principle; fourthly, that Spain was in the special position and might require exceptional treatment, and, fifthly, that neither Poland nor Brazil should have permanent seats at present but that Poland should be given a non-permanent seat as soon as possible. He had acted accordingly.

He declared that no pressure of any kind was put on Sweden to act as she did, and that public discussions throughout the world had made Germany's position impossible. He intimated that if to-night's vote was adverse he would resign. He did his best to persuade other nations not to raise the question of enlargement of the Council at present. He urged them to get Germany into the League and not to complicate the discussion by the introduction of other issues. He emphasised that the League was an association of equal relationships. If any British representative attempted to dictate policy he would have the reprobation of the whole League as his guerdon. Britain's part was her accustomed part of moderator and conciliator.

A CASE OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

He said Brazil contended that she had sised the difficulties caused by the publicity a permanent seat. He expressed the opinion that that ought to have put Germany on her guard. France and Britain had laid down that Germany's request for admission to the League should be unconditional. He declared there was no ground for the charge of bad faith against any one, but there was misunderstanding. It had never been hinted at Locarno that Germany attached any importance to her being the sole entrant to the League. He emphasised the difficulties caused by publicity given to the Polish claim by arousing national feeling in each country, and added that unless in the future, the nations who were members of the League and especially members of the Council were prepared to attain their ends without making a positive stand publicly, the League could not do its work and its whole purpose would be destroyed. He explained that he had informed all parties concerned before discussions at Geneva of the exact attitude of the British Government. For example, he told the Spanish Ambassador that if the candidature of Spain would impede the entry of Germany he would vote against Spain. He concluded by claiming that the Locarno record had withstood the great strain of Geneva and that the spirit of Locarno persisted and inspired the policy of seven nations who had signed the Treaty. The influence of Britain stood higher to-day than at any time since the War (Labour protests and Ministerial cheers.) While he had been the spokesman of his country in foreign relations nobody with whom he had dealt in that capacity had questioned the honesty of our policy or doubted our good faith or our word. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. MacDonald declared that Sir A. Chamberlain's attitude had resulted in the most lamentable failure of British diplomacy of many years. Britain had got mixed up with a diplomacy which was hostile to the League. He had left the League in confusion and sadness, while cynicism abroad and in Europe was such as had not been known since the War.

Lord Cecil saw nothing in the events at Geneva which was harmful to peace and declared that Sir A. Chamberlain had answered critics with manly and convincing candour.

Mr. Thomas said that the Opposition was suspicious that Britain had been committed in advance. They joined issue with Government on the ground that a serious blow had been struck at the League's prestige and declared that if the League failed the workers would forge another instrument to take its place—an instrument that would bring about international peace. He added that Sir A Chamberlain had had one chance and missed it. The House of Commons tried to give him another. He did not take it, they refused to give him the third.

Mr. Baldwin, replying, said the new Commission would confront the new situation free of all engagements of any kind and consider the future composition of the Council, and Germany had been invited to take a seat on equal terms with equal rights of speech and voting on the Commission. He expressed confidence in Sir A. Chamberlain who had come through difficult and trying times, having done his best in the circumstances. A few months would bring fruition to the efforts in which Sir A. Chamberlain had so long been engaged. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. Lloyd George's motion was rejected by 325 votes to 136.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Commenting on Sir A. Chamberlain's statement on Geneva, the "Daily Telegraph" declares that there is no longer any excuse for the grossly partisan attacks on Sir A. Chamberlain and Government. The difficulties which arose at Geneva were inherent not only in the constitution of the League, but in the stubborn facts of the international situation.

The "Morning Post" states that the only danger to the peace of Europe at present is the League. Without it she would have been able to settle her differences. This wonderful invention was foisted on Europe by one American nation and it has now been brought to a standstill by another.

The "Daily Graphic" considers that the cardinal fault of Geneva was that the Locarno Powers tried to rule the League with methods of old diplomacy. The danger was and remains from that temper which regards the League as a large-scale foreign office.

The "Dail Mail" under heading "Chamberlain's Vindication" says that the Foreign Secretary did very well at Geneva despite the difficulties created for him by the Mischievous activity of euthusiastic busybodies.

The "Daily News" considers that Sir A. Chamberlain's speech confirms the distrust generally felt in this country for his methods and intelligence. He is unfit for his office.

The "Daily Herald" declares that nothing less satisfactory than Sir A. Chamberlain's defence can be imagined.

The "Westminster Gazette" thinks that Sir A. Chamberlain's, admissions and omissions make up as formidable an indictment as that any of his critics has made. If any hopes were founded upon Sir Austen's conduct of foreign affairs at Geneva, the catastrophe is the measure and extent to which those hapless negotiations have disordered his powers of judgment. Let us leave Europe to her quarrels and turn our eyes to the Dominions.

The "Daily Chronicle" condemns the whole Cabinet and says Sir A. Chamberlain revealed right to the last the same errors of judgment and narrowness of vision by which he has stultified Locarno and damaged his own prestige.—Reuter.

In Lincolnshire Sun God Second was ridden by Winder and Yellow Underwing was ridden by C. Richards in place of Gordon Richards who should have ridden but was confined to bed suffering from chill.

Cottingham did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION LOST IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, March 23.

Berlin.—The Reichstag, by 259 votes to 141, rejected the German National Party's motion of no confidence in Government including the demand that Germany should withdraw her application for admission to the League.

The Reichstag adopted the Government party's motion approving of the attitude of the German delegation to Geneva, regretting at the outcome of the Geneva negotiations not corresponding with the justifiable German expectations, and declaring that "the Reichstag expects the Government to obtain, speedily, the guarantees that the promises made at Locarno, especially as regards the occupied regions, shall be fulfilled as soon as possible in accordance with Germany's just demands, and thus make effective, before Germany's entry into the League, the agreement reached at Geneva with regard to the maintenance and continuance of Locarno policy."—Reuter.

URGENT NEED.

COMMON PLATFORM FOR POLITICAL WORKERS.

MRS. NAIDU ON NEGLECTED VILLAGES.

DELHI, March 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who arrived here this morning after completing her tour in Mathra, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts of the United Provinces told a representative of the Associated Press that she had a tremendous response from all sorts of people in the country.

A HUMAN MISSION.

There was no Hindu-Muslim question in rural India and Muslims responded to her call in as great a number as any other community. She had been more on a human mission than on a political mission. Her aim was to create harmonious atmosphere as a common ground for the work of social and economic uplift and the regeneration of the country. She found that real India lived in villages. It was an untapped reservoir of energy ignored and neglected by political leaders. The lack of faith in themselves was responsible for the present slump in the Indian political activity. If only youngmen of to-day had faith in themselves, if only they devoted their attention to the work in villages and avoided the lure of cities they would find that the heart of India was sound. The real India was like a virgin soil. It was awaiting real, honest and energetic workers to plough and sow the seed of harmony and goodwill. Swaraj could be won only through constructive work in villages.

URGENT NEED.

Mrs. Naidu felt very hopeful as a result of her tour. Her immediate business for the next few weeks would be to find a common platform for all political parties to work upon. For nation building to-day was much more important than the formation of separate parties which could be justified only when the country had attained complete self-government through common efforts.

Mrs. Naidu leaves for Allahabad to-night en route to Bombay.—A. P.

APPEAL FOR SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, March 24.

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Earl of Oxford and Mr. Thomas Hardy have signed an appeal for funds to replace the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the Tower at Stratford-on-Avon on "a worthy scale."—Reuter's Special.

(Note:—A London message dated the 6th March stated that fire destroyed the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the Tower at Stratford-on-Avon but the museum and the picture gallery were saved).

DACOITS' RAID

FREE FIGHT WITH VILLAGERS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Information reached Calcutta to day of a sensational midnight dacoity committed in the house of one Umakant Sarkar, Talukdar of the village of Patakaka, Mymensingh. Dacoits, numbering about 20 raided the house of the Talukdar. Armed with lathis and daggers they assaulted the ladies of the house, extorted the keys of the iron safe, and removed cash and jewellery of considerable value.

A doctor living in the house of the victim attacked the dacoits with a knife, seriously wounding two and killing one on the spot. On villagers attacking the ruffians a free fight ensued, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. Some of the wounded dacoits were arrested.—F. P. I.

GOLD MEDAL AWARD.

FOR BEST DEVICE IN CHARKHA.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Khadipratisthan, Calcutta, was awarded a gold medal and a first-class certificate at the Cooch-Behar Exhibition for the best device in Charkha and fine Khadi.

In February last, Khadipratisthan sold Khadi worth Rs. 20,604, the corresponding figures for February 1925 being Rs. 6,082.—F. P. I.

SMART CAPTURE OF DACOITS.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

News was received in Calcutta of the smart capture by the Naraingani police of a gang of desperadoes responsible for a number of dacoities on land and the river, but not without a hard fight resulting in casualties on both sides. On receiving information the police proceeded to the village with a big force, and concealed themselves in a small boat on the Brahmaputra. At about midnight they noticed a small boat and on a challenge the boatmen replied that they were policemen. This roused the suspicion of the raiding Party who surrounded the boat. A free fight ensued, in course of which the suspects flung stones and daggers at the police. Five of the dacoits were captured and two escaped. The police searched the boat and seized several daggers, swords, torches and house-breaking implements.—F. P. I.

BRITISH DYE-STUFFS CORPORATION.

LONDON, March 23.

In the Chancery Division, Justice Eve granted the petition of the British Dye-stuffs Corporation for the reduction of capital by £4,421,000, of which £2,841,000 will be written off as lost, while £1,580,000 will be returned in cash to certain shareholders. Government will receive £600,000 in return for shares which cost £1,700,000 and which they are surrendering. Government will also relinquish all rights of control of the Company. His Lordship observed that this control had cost the country £1,100,000.—Reuter's Special.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

LONDON, March 23.

A ballot of the Amalgamated Engineering Union has resulted in 70,695 voting for and 31,423 against joining the proposed new industrial alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers. The National Union of Railwaymen had previously decided not to join.—Reuter.

SYRIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 23.

Paris.—A laconic message from Beirut says that the rebels attacked Katana and killed the captain of a gendarmerie and captured many prisoners.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Theodore Owen, Chairman of the Tea and Rubber Companies.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Chin Chin was scratched from the Grand National at nine on Tuesday.

J. Booth, number 4 of the Cambridge crew, was, on Tuesday, found suffering from measles. His place will be taken by a spare man. Mr. T. Craggs who stroked for the Lady Margret Hall crew in 1925 when they won the Ladies' Plate at Henley.

In the Football League, Third Division, Northern Section, Rochdale beat Nelson by two goals to nil, and in the Scottish League St. Mirren beat the Rangers by three goals to two.

The Royal Aero Club has decided not to challenge for the Schneider Cup this year.—Reuter.

Mr. W. T. Southorn of the Ceylon Civil Service has been appointed the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

MR. JINNAH'S STATESMANSHIP.

"NO INTENTION TO EMBARRASS GOVERNMENT"

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE TO STAND BY INDIANS.

ATTEMPT FOR JUST SETTLEMENT

ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON S. AFRICA.

DELHI, March 24.

The last business sitting of the last cold weather session of the present Assembly attracted quite a large number of visitors. The only motion on the paper was Mr. Jinnah's resolution about South Africa, but when members assembled they were in doubt as to whether the debate would take place because if a statement regarding the delicate nature of the negotiations which Sir Alexander Muddiman would be making proved satisfactory the debate might not take place.

The only motion on the paper was Mr. Justice Sir Shadi Lal and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Rustomji of the South African Indian Deputation was also present in the gallery.

A large number of questions were asked.

Sir Charles Innes replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy said so far Governmaent had received copies of resolutions of the recent Commercial Congress regarding reduction in coal rates and grant of bounties on coal exported outside India. "As regards the railway rates the Government of India desire to say quite definitely that they have no present intention of making any further reductions. They appointed recently a committee to advise them as to what measures should be taken to stimulate export of coal outside India. Action has already been taken on the most important recommendations of that Committee and the Government of India have no present intention of referring to the Tariff Board question whether bounties should be given on coal exported outside India.

Sir B. N. Mitra laid on the table the usual statement showing where tenders had not been accepted by the High Commissioner though they were the lowest.

SIR MUDDIMAN'S STATEMENT.

The President now called upon Mr. Jinnah to move his resolution. Sir Alexander Muddiman rose to crave indulgence of the President and of the House to make a statement on South African position.

The President said he could make the statement only with the consent of Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah said he was agreeable to meet Government although Government did not meet their wishes on some occasions. (Laughter.)

Sir Alexander Muddiman in advising Mr Jinnah not to make his motion said: "My ground for asking leave to make this statement is that the matter which may come under consideration of this House is one of greatest importance on which I do not think there is any differenceа of opinion as to the object to be achieved on the part either of Government or of any side of the House or of the people of India generally. (Applause). I am at any rate convinced that as regards the mover of the resolution his one object is to strengthen and not to weaken the hands of Government. I should like to make my own position as the Leader of the House clear. The resolution on the paper to-day in the name of Mr. Jinnah is to fulfil a pledge I gave on 28th January last when I said 'The discussion of the motion and the amendments on paper will in considered opinion of the Government of India prejudice the position in South Africa where negotiations are at a very delicate and critical stage.' Since then the matter was raised in the House of Lords on 28th February and Lord Olivier in withdrawing his motion made the following remarks to which I wish to draw attention: 'The steps which have been taken by the Viceroy in consultation with the Secretary of State have certainly improved the situation in so far as they enable the whole principle of the Bill to be discussed and after we know the result of these steps then, I entirely agree, the time will arrive if necessary to press upon His Majesty's Government for any further disclosures of their policy and intentions.' On that statement Lord Olivier withdrew the motion.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

Now, as the position with regard to the Select Committee which as you know is sitting in South Africa is precisely the same as when the House of Lords postponed the discussion. The Select Committee is still sitting and is still at the stage of hearing witnesses. Their report is not expected before the end of the month. The proposed correspondence, I think, shows to the satisfaction of the House that the Government of India have done everything in their power to represent the Indian case and to secure an acceptable settlement. I shall ask the House to accept my assurance although I did not think it necessary that I should say so as his Excellency the Viceroy has already spoken on this point. However, I renew the assurance that the Government of India will continue to spare no effort to secure that the Asiatic Bill is not proceeded with and to effect equitable settlement on the other points at issue. On the eventual issue, it is not possible for me to make any forecast. On one thing I feel sure, that the discussion at this stage of certain clause of the resolution on the paper (the clause relating to veto) cannot be helpful and may seriously jeopardise any prospects there may still be of a satisfactory settlement. I am confident that no member of this House and in particular the member in whose name the resolution stands will not contribute to such a result by any action on his part. I therefore ask him after having heard my statement not to make the motion."—A. P

A FORLORN HOPE.

NO INTENTION TO EMBARRASS GOVT

Mr. Jinnah said he fully realised the position that was facing them at the present moment. On the 17th February Dr. Malan made a statement which he read out and wherein Dr. Malan had acknowledged the intensity of feeling in this country and among Indians in South Africa whose vested rights were in jeopardy. Further, Dr. Malan had stated that the Union Government was adopting an unsual procedure in asking the committee before the second reading to report the principle underlying the bill and hear the point of view of Indians in South Africa and of the Government of India. Mr. Jinnah said he fully recognized that the Select Committee had not concluded its labours and had not submitted its report and to put it in the legal language the matter, therefore, was *sub judice*. Nothing was further from his mind than to weaken the Government or their position in relation to negotiations that were going on. (Applause).

"I shall be the last person to do anything which might enable the Government to say that because of our action they lost this battle which seems to be a forelorn hope and that if for no other reason, for one reason that we on this side do not like giving the slightest occasion to the Government by doing anything which might be said to be frustrating the object the Government of India had at heart. I am in this difficult and delicate position. I have, therefore, no desire to move this resolution at this moment."

MATTER OF MOST VITAL IMPORTANCE.

He, however, drew the attention of the Government to one point in Dr. Malan's statement that this bill must go through the Union Parliament before the end of this session which ends in May. The Government of India were doing their best and there was complete agreement in that object. But supposing the Anti-Asiatic Bill passed through the Union Parliament where would the Assembly stand. This House would be deprived of the opportunity of expressing its opinion and of making its recommendation particularly in respect of the last clause of the resolution regarding disallowance by the King. He, therefore, asked the Government that this being the matter of most vital importance and knowing the intensity of feeling in the country the Government should go to the length of calling a special session of the Assembly at an early date and give the House an opportunity for expressing its views in the event of the case being lost by the Government of India. (Hear, hear).

STATESMANLIKE VIEW.

Sir Alexander Muddiman thanked Mr. Jinnah for taking a statesmanlike view and he thanked him much more on behalf of the people of India whose interest otherwise would have been seriously prejudiced. On the real issue, the speaker could not just now express an opinion but he was more optmistic than Mr. Jinnah as regards calling a special session. He could not give any undertaking. Mr. Jinnah well knew that the ceiling of a session rested with the Governor-General and it was in the hands of a Governor-General who had not yet arrived in this country. He however promised to lay before Lord Irwin this debate at an early date after his arrival.

Before adjourning the House *sine die* the President reminded the members of the Governor-General's message summoning them to-morrow to a joint session.

The Assembly's business was concluded in 35 minutes.—A.P.

GOVT'S ATTITUDE NOT SATISFACTORY.

MR. SORABJEE ON S. AFRICA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 24.

Mr. Sorabjee of the South African Deputation, in a statement issued soon after today's meeting of the Assembly, says the position of the non-official members in the Assembly was reduced to a minority through the absence of the Swarajists. The resolution of Mr. Jinnah did not express all the details of the case as it did not mention the Colour Bar Bill, Liquor Law Amendment Bill, all of which were based on Colour prejudice.

The Select Committee on the Anti-Asiatic Bill in South Africa had not finished its labours. In these circumstances, it was the wisest thing not to have moved the

(Continued on next page)

SOVIET RUSSIA AND TURKISH REPUBLIC.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. LITVINOFF.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

M. Litvinoff, the acting Commissary for Foreign Affairs of U. S. S. R., in place of M. Tchicherin, on the occasion of the signing and publishing of the new Turko-Soviet treaty, made the following statement to Press representatives:—

Negotiations for a supplementary convention to the Turko-Soviet treaty of 1921 were started a long time ago, by M. Tsuritz, the plenipotentiary representative of U. S. S. R. at Angora. At the time when M. Tsuritz left Angora for Moscow, these negotiations were successfully nearing an end, with the exception of a clause in which some reduction changes were required and hence was not agreed upon. On his arrival in Moscow M. Tsuritz laid his report before the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs which was discussed thoroughly and consequently a logical solution was proposed which was agreed upon by both the sides. For signing the supplementary treaty both the Governments exploited the opportunity of simultaneous arrival of the Peolpe's Commissary for Foreign Affairs of U. S. S. R., M. Tchicherin and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey. M. Towfik Rushdi Bey in Southern Europe. Hence the signing of the afore-mentioned treaty in Paris was quite an accidental occurrence.

The friendly relations, existing from a long time, between both the countries have been more tightly strengthened in the new agreement. These relations leave no place for any aggressive measure against one another. It was not without passing through many difficulties and long delays that the present treaty has been signed. The cause of this delay was innumerable rumours spread by the Anglo-American Press to the effect that a treaty has been signed between Soviet Russia and Italy, directed chiefly against the interests of Turkey. While, on the contrary, the Soviet Government has at its disposal many facts and proofs illustrating the activities of some Governments who tried to thrust Turkey in hostile combinations against Soviet Russia. The signing of the present treaty must put an end, for ever, to such annoying rumours as have been referred to above and must liquidate all kinds of doubts and suspicions that might disturb the Turko-Soviet friendship and public opinion of both the countries.

While strengthening the existing friendly relations between Soviet Russia and Turkey, this agreement at the same time is a successful step forwards on the way of strengthening general peace. The agreement, as it can be judged from the published text, is in no way directed against any one nor does it threaten any one's interests.

It is necessary to declare categorically, that no secret supplements or protocols have been connected with this agreement. The best proof of the peaceful tendencies of Soviet Russia is that she is always ready to conclude analogical treaties with all Governments with which she has normal relations.

The only way that leave no possibility for formations of antagonistic parties and hostile groups against one another and the only preventive of war is the concluding of such treaties between all Governments, as the Turko-Soviet.

A CLAIM FOR RS 15 1/2 LAKHS

SUIT AGAINST COL. FRANK JOHNSON.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Gregory is engaged in hearing a suit brought by Seth Atmaram Charandas and Company against the Indo Burma Oil Fields Limited, Col. Frank Johnson and Sons and the United Refineries, to recover over fifteen and a half lakhs of rupees as damages for an alleged breach of contract.

Counsel for the plaintiffs in opening the case said that Col. Frank Johnson of the Punjab fame in 1918 purchased certain oil fields in Burma. He formed a company keeping the bulk of the shares for himself and called it the Indo Burma Oil Fields Ltd. The United Refineries was then started to refine the produce of the oil fields. The defendant companies entered into a contract with the plaintiffs appointing them as their sole selling agents for the produce of the defendants oil fields in Burma. For this contract the plaintiffs paid over five and a half lakhs as consideration money but no oil was supplied to the plaintiffs who filed this suit claiming over five and a half lakhs for the consideration money and ten lakhs for damages.

Col. Frank Johnson and Sons in their defence admitted the contract but submitted that as no sufficient oil was produced no supply could be made. The other two defendant companies denied the liability stating that Col. Frank Johnson and Sons had no authority to enter into a contract on their behalf.

Hearing is proceeding.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

The Calcutta Rotary Club was addressed by Captain Petavel on the Calcutta University unemployment scheme. The lecturer read letters he had recently received from eminent people urging that his plan should be tried. Among the writers were Mr. Lloyd George, General Booth, Lord Sydenham, and in India Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Dr. Annie Besant. Less recent ones included one from the Prince of Wales. He said he felt the time had come to ask Rotarians to criticise his plan and if they were satisfied with the answers given, to help those who were endeavouring to give a practical illustration of its working.—A. P.

PRESS ACT IN SYRIA

RUSSIA TO HELP TURKEY.

The Turkish Government has officially contradicted the news that a Turkish delegation was shortly to proceed to Yemen to open negotiations for a treaty on the same lines as Sir Gilbert Clayton and Sultan Ibn-i-Saud had signed.—("Al Balagh.")

KING FUAD TO VISIT ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of "Almokattam" (Cairo) understands that King Fuad will visit London in June next and will then go to Paris and Rome.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO BE RESTRICTED.

The Turkish Government has appointed a Commission to make enquiries and submit a report on further limitation of the sale of liquor.—("Milliat.")

REFORMS IN DANCE ROOMS.

Orders have been issued that liquor will not be allowed in the Dance rooms in Constantinople. No girl students will be allowed to enter them and other women of a certain age are also forbidden admittance. The conductors and the teachers shall have to satisfy the local authorities that their morals are good and the "Amin" of Constantinople will take all precautions that these rules are observed in letter and spirit.—("Blagh.")

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND TURKEY.

The "Milliat" of Constantinople is informed that a trading company of Hyderabad has moved the Turkish Chamber of Commerce to establish trade relations between India and Turkey. The company has offered its services to supply all information on this subject. The matter is receiving attention.

NEW PRESS ACT IN SYRIA.

The High Commissioner of Syria has signed a new law for newspapers by which any paper found to publish any news or article contrary to Section 137 will be stopped and the Press will be confiscated.

RUSSIA TO HELP TURKEY AGAINST BRITAIN.

The text of the treaty between Turkey and Russia was published and apparently no clause was found to be objectionable, but it is known through reliable sources that a secret clause exists by which Russia will help Turkey if war be declared on the question of Mosul. Section 4 of the Constitution of Union of Russian Republics provides an excuse. By this section the Republic of Azerbaijan is separated from the Union and it is known that if war is declared Azerbaijan will stand by Turkey and Russia will organise an army of one hundred thousand under the command of Jugatshouf in the name of Azerbaijan, thus Russia will formally remain neutral.—("Al Balagh"—Beirut.)

FRENCH MILITARY STORES BURNT.

The Syrian revolutionaries set a French military godown on fire. Forty-three soldiers and a number of guns and other war material was burnt. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand pounds.—("Gulshan.")

DACOITS ATTACK STATION STAFF.

JEWELS AND VALUABLES ROBBED.

MADRAS, Mar. 23.

It is reported that a midnight dacoity was committed in Prattiyur block station, three miles south of Trichinopoly Junction, on Sunday last. About fifteen dacoits, it is said, appeared at dead of night on the station yard and forced into the station shed. Some of them entered the Stationmaster's room and the inmates (the Stationmaster and his wife, the Assistant Stationmaster and his wife) being threatened gave away all their clothes, jewels and vessels to the miscreants. Neither the Stationmaster nor his assistant was able to handle the phone as they were locked in their respective rooms by the dacoits. It is reported that while the dacoits were engaged in their operations "line clear" for the passing of a goods train was asked for by the junction station authorities but getting no response the goods train left on caution piloting as far as Prattiyur. As soon as it reached the station the driver found the Stationmaster and his wife inside the locked room. The police are investigating the matter.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS' WALK-OUT APPROVED

VEDARANIAM, Mar. 23

Presiding over the Vedaraniam Political Conference, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar emphasised on the absolute necessity to return only Congressmen in an overwhelming majority to all legislatures in the country. He deprecated the action of those who returned to Councils after having walked out on the strength of letters received from individuals in their constituencies.

On the motion of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar M.L.A., the resolution approving of the Swarajists' walk-out was passed. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar asserted that they had come out to strengthen the nation to put up a strong fight with the recalcitrant bureaucracy.

Resolutions pledging whole-hearted support to Congress candidates in the coming election and advocating the use of khaddar were passed.—A. P.

CRIME IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Mar. 24.

In spite of a wave of serious crimes in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, it is understood that authorities do not regard the situation in respect of the crime in Burma with despondency. They are doing their utmost to capture those responsible for these outrages and one gang of dacoits has already been arrested.—A. P.

IMPORTATION PLUMAGE ACT.

PROTEST AGAINST AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

In the course of a letter protesting against the Importation of Plumage Act 1921 Amendment Bill second reading of which will be taken up by the Commons on March 26th, the National Union of Manufacturers on behalf of the Ostrich and Fancy Feather Association declares that the Bill in its present form entirely prohibits importation of gret feathers and completely nullifies the efforts of the Government of India to promote the industry to produce such feathers.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

10,000 TROOPS IN TIENTSIN.

LONDON, March 24.

Tientsin.—10,000 troops are at present at Tientsin including 250 of White Russian cavalry. Two armoured trains manned by White Russians have just arrived here and will proceed for Yantsun to attack Kuominchu's forces. An armoured train is blocking the communication with Peking.—Reuter.

FENYU SIANG AT URGA.

LONDON, March 24.

Moscow.—According to an official agency Fenyu Siang's family has arrived at Urga in Mongolia.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

In the share market in jutes consequent upon a better market for the manufactured article prices of shares reacted to-day with not so many sellers in evidence. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 63|4, 5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds 1928 106|4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1475.

Railways:—Mayurbhanj Railway 49.

Cottons:—Dunbar 147, Kesoram 4, Muir Mills pref 49.

Jutes:—Albion 390, Alliance 410|8, Anglo-India 345, Birla 6|12, Caledonian 440, Clive 28|8, Craig 4|6, Empire 39|8, Fort Gloster 680, Fort William 238|8, Howrah 30|8, Hukumchand ord. 8|10, Kamarhatty 454|8, National 23|4, Northbrook 41, Reliance 48|4, Standard 339.

Coals:—Bhalgora 5|12, Bokaro and Ramgur 14|4, Ghusick and Muslia 9|12, Sudamdih annas 7.

Miscellaneous:—Kars Bricks and Tiles 7|12, Indian Iron and Steel 20|8, Hooghly Flour 32|4, Kellner and Co. ord. 9, Bengal Paper pref. 40, Titaghur Paper ord. 6|11, Midnapore Zemindary 118|8, Bengal-Assam Steamship ord. 193.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 38, Daurachera 14|8, Doolahat 40, East India 25|4, Naga Hills 19|8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and one thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

THE LATE MR. H. N KAPADIA.

The death took place on the 14th instant of Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji Kapadia, the head salesman of the well-known firm of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Ltd., for the last twenty-six years. He began his career at the age of 19 at Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co. and then served in the firm of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., for about 3 years. Subsequently he was employed as a salesman in the firms of Messrs Thos. G. Hill and Co., Messrs. Latham and Co., Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., where he served till his death. He commanded the respect and confidence of all the dealers with whom he had come in contact. His business career lasted for 44 years and he was one of the oldest salesman in the line in Bombay.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 12th week of 1926, i.e., the week ended 20th instant, the total mortality 554 was 5 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.52. These figures compare favourably with those for the 12th week of 1925 when the mortality was 707 and death-rate 29.19 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 when the average mortality was 928 and death-rate of 39.58.

Out of the total deaths, 127 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 27 attacks and 9 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 327 as against 330 for the 12th week of 1925 and 316 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925.)

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Chelmsford Club entertained their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading at a largely attended farewell garden party on Tuesday evening.

It is understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Datia has offered a statue of His Excellency the Viceroy to the new imperial city.

Mr. A. H. Ley, Secretary, Industries Department, leaves Delhi on 8th April arriving Calcutta on the 10th. He starts from Calcutta on 13th and will arrive at Simla on 15th.

PARAMOUR'S SUICIDE.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT LADY?

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Mr. P. A. Hodge living in the Crooked Lane committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself and a lady named Mrs. Blanche Unger has received bullet wounds on her head and cheek. The woman was found lying in Mr. Hodge's bedroom and she was removed to hospital whsre her condition is said to be critical.

It appears from some letters left by the deceased that he suspected Mrs. Unger having transferred her affection from him and he was determined to get rid of her and also of himself.

The body of Mr. Hodge has been removed to the morgue.—A. P.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

CALCUTTA, March 24.

R. G. Longley of Reyd Street was found dead in his place of business in the Strand Road this morning with his face completely blown away and a recently discharged double barrel gun lying by his side.

The local police was informed of the tragedy and they removed the body to the Morgue.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND ELECTIONS.

LAHORE, Mar. 23.

The Secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee has issued to-day the following authorised report of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the Punjab Congress Committee held on Sunday at Bradlaugh Hall which were confidential and not open to the press: "The following matters were decided at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held on 21st:—(1) After hearing the statements of Lala Dunichand of Ambala and Dr. Dhanraj Bhasin that at present no Swaraj Party exists in the Punjab, and there does not seem to be any necessity of forming one it was resolved that the work of election be taken up by the Executive Council itself; (2) resolved that an Election Board be formed of 14 members with Lala Lajpat Rai as President, and Lala Dunichand of Lahore as Secretary and Dr. Satyapal, Sardar Sardul Singh, Lala Dunichand of Ambala, Pandit Santanam, Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Dr. Gopichand, Dr. Dhanraj, Sheikh Sirajuddin, Sardar Mangal Singh, Dr. Khanchand, Sardar Kishen Singh and Abdul Rahman Ghazi as members with powers to coopt if necessary, which should invite applications for all the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh seats for the local Council and the Legislative Assembly from this province after consulting all sources of information and put all applications with its own recommendations before the Council for necessary action and that the Board should undertake all kinds of work in connection with the elections".—A. P.

JAPANESE STEAMER ON FIRE.

MADRAS, Mar. 23.

The Cochin correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires:—"Early yesterday (Monday) morning the local Harbour Office received a radio message from Bombay stating that the Sumatra Maru, a Japanese steamer bound for Singapore, was putting into Cochin as some of her holds where cargo was stowed were on fire. The steamer came to anchor at 9 a.m yesterday when Captain Swan, Local Port Officer, boarded her. As it was thought inadvisable to open her hatches and give her necessary assistance at this port to extinguish the fire she was instructed to proceed immediately to Colombo which she did at noon. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, and the loss by the fire is presumed to be heavy."

RETRENCHMENT IN PORT TRUST.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 23rd March, 1926, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee the Board approved the detailed recommendations submitted by the Deputy Chairman in regard to staff retrenchment in the Stores Department and the General Works, Construction and Railway Engineering Branches. The ultimate annual savings are estimated at Rs. 13,000 in the case of the Stores Department and Rs. 46,000 in the case of the other branches referred to.

The Board considered tenders for the supply of labour for loading, unloading and bunkering Port Trust coal and coke during the year 1926-27 and Messrs. Krishna Harba and Co.'s tender of an aggregate approximate value of Rs. 40,875 was accepted.

Leave of absence from the meetings of the Board for 8 months was granted to Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. T. E. Cunningham and Mr. V. A. Grantham and 5 months to the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., and the election by the Chamber of Commerce of Mr. R. D. England to act during the absence on leave of Mr. Graham was also recorded.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Northwest United Provinces and Kashmir with a few falls in East and North Punjab. Rain has also fallen locally in Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and at a few stations in West Central Provinces and North Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi two inches; Mukteswar, Simla and Pendra a half.

A fresh disturbance is affecting Persia.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally on the plains and a decrease on Western Himalayas.—A. P.

CZECHOSLOVAK CABINET RESIGNS.

NON-PARTY MINISTRY FORMED.

BOMBAY Mar. 24.

A telegram received this morning by the Czechoslovak Consulate at Bombay from the Foreign Office at Prague states that the Coalition Cabinet which consisted of the leaders of the five biggest political parties has resigned. A new non-political Ministry has been formed under the Premiership of Mr. Cerny, who thus becomes for the second time Prime Minister.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Edward Benes keeps his portfolio.—A. P.

DISCOVERY OF COINERS' DEN.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Calcutta police have discovered the alleged coiners' den in Neogipukur Lane and seized a number of counterfeit coins and implements for making them. Five arrests including a woman named Sukhada have so far been effected.

Two Chinese women have been arrested as the result of a raid in search of cocaine in the Bentinck Street.

PROFESSOR HONOURED

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

Professor N. Gangulee of the Calcutta University has been made a member of the Royal Agricultural Society, London, as a result of his research at the Rothamsted Experiment Station.—A. P.

FATEHPUR DACOITY CASE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 24.

The Fatehpur Dacoity case which it was alleged was connected in some way with political societies is still proceeding at Fatehpur before the Sessions Judge. Several young men are charged with committing dacoity in the house of one Ramadhin. Accused stated their statements were made under compulsion. Major Ranjit Singh and Pandit Balkrishna, Editor "Pertab", Cawnpore were examined as defence witnesses and further hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.L.C., (Ministerialist) was elected by the Senate of the Madras University as its representative on the Corporation of Madras by 94 votes against 87 secured by his rival Dr. Swaminathan, Bar-at-Law, sitting Councillor in whose favour Mr. Satyamurti had withdrawn his candidature.—A. P.

On an assurance given by Dr. Ramnad Mukerjee and other prominent physicians that their grievances would be redressed, and on humanitarian grounds, the medical college students at last evening's meeting decided to resume duties and joined work at night.

Further details regarding Mrs. Harwood's fatal fall from a train show that she was suffering from insomnia and that after the train had left Agra she presumably got up, opened the door and fell unnoticed at Pearadober.

Collections made so far by Mr. Manilal Kothari in Burma for the Das Memorial totals to Rs. 42,000.

J. A. Fletcher, ticket examiner at Howrah was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of molesting a female passenger Kumarin Toleni with intent to outrage her modesty by the magistrate of Howrah.

Lord Lytton visited Bangiya Sahitya Parished on Tuesday and expressed great satisfaction at the rare collections of manuscripts, coins and paintings and autographs.

The civil suit for Rs. 15,000 instituted by Rao Saheb Nimbalkar against the editor of the "Maharastra", Nagpur, was compromised on the 23rd March, out of court. The defendant agreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,300 as cost incurred by the Rao Saheb Nimbalkar without any expression of regret. This civil suit arose from a defamation case which resulted in the conviction of the editor of the "Maharastra."

The total collections made in Burma for the All-India Das Memorial Fund by Mr. Manilal Kothari, who left on the morning of the 23rd for India, amount to Rs. 42,000. Further collections are being made by local leaders.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"It is announced that the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Rules thereunder have been translated into all the principal vernaculars of the Presidency (Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu) and copies are sold at the Government Book Depot, Town Hall, Bombay at annas eleven."

At the suggestion of his Revenue Secretary His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb has just announced a donation of Rs. 15,000 towards defraying the building expenses of a lecture hall at Jamnagar.

OFFICIALS & ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to suggest that the Bombay Government should emulate Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham) and issue a note requesting officials not to interfere in elections and deflect their course.

I have good reasons for making this suggestion.

The co-option and the coming presidential elections would at once strike those that know as being the cases which call for such a warning note.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

ONE MORE PARTY

MANIFESTO OF "UNITED NATIONALISTS".

The following manifesto has been issued by the undermentioned persons for the formation of a United Nationalist Party:—

We, the undersigned, belonging to different political organizations with similar aims and objects, and pursuing similar methods to attain them, have come to the conclusion that for the success of those aims and objects, the principal of which is to attain as speedily as possible Swaraj or Responsible Government and Dominion Status for India, it is essential that we should combine and work together to the greatest possible extent and form a coalition on the basis of such aims and objects as are common to all. The method we shall employ in the pursuit of these objects may be described as discriminating co-operation and opposition, or responsive co-operation, or constitutional agitation including parliamentary obstruction as and when necessary. Our organization will be known as the Indian Nationalist Party.

In the furtherance of this coject we decide to hold a conference to bring the organization formally into existence and to start work in the country in its behalf. The Conference will be held at Bombay in China Bang, Girgaum Back Road, on Saturday, April 3, 1926, beginning at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and will be continued on the following day, Sunday, April 4.

We cordially invite you to attend the Conference and help in its deliberations, and we earnestly hope you will. If, however, you should be unable to be present, we shall value a written expression of your opinions and suggestions.

Your reply may kindly be addressed to: Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, c/o D. G. Dalvi, Esq., 73, Charni Road, Bombay.

Sd:—Annie Besant, C. Sankaran Nair, Muhammad Shafi, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Prafulla C. Ray, Bipin Krishna Bose, L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, R. P. Paranjpye, Hormusji A. Wadya, N. Subbarau, Syed Ali Imam, P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Tej Bahadur Sapru, B. Chakravarti, Dinshaw Petit, M. V. Joshi, Muhammad Iqbal, M. R. Jayakar G. S. Khaparde, Provash C. Mitter, Moti Sagar, Rampal Singh, K. Venkata Reddi, Krishna Kumar Mitra, N. C. Kelkar, T. Rangachariar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Jehangir B. Petit, Lallubhai Samaldas, Raliia Ram, Kamini Kumar Chanda, J. Chaudhuri, K. Natarajan, Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan, Braja Sunder Das, K. G. Damle, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Bhagavat, V. R. Pandit, Kharak Singh, Hanuman Singh, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Harilal Desai, K. G. Lohokare, S. S. Dev, H. P. Mody, I. B. Sen, K. C. Roy, Abdul Kasim, M. Krishnan Nair, K. C. Neogy, V. N. Mutalik, V. M. Kelkar, G. B. Pradhan, D. G. Padhye, D. V. Gokhale, Krishnaji, Jatindra Nath Basu, Devi Prasad Khaitan, Manaoji Rajooji, C. B. Ramrao, W. R. Bhat, Satyananda Bose, N. A. Dravid, V. K. Mainkar, A. N. Surve, C. G. Bhanu, V. S. Rajwade, T. R. Gadre, G. R. Abhyankar, R. K. Thomre, P. Kesava Pillai, Phiroze C. Sethna, S. M. Chitnavis, Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, Joseph Baptista, Surendra Nath Mulick, Bipin Chandra Pal, M. Ramachandra Rao, Anand Swarup, Hirendra Nath Dutta, Vikramajit Singh, B. Venkatapathi Raju, M. S. Aney, Durga Das, Ganpat Sadasiva Rao, A. P. Sen, B. S. Kamat, Muhammad Yakub, Hirday Nath Kunzru, Bisheshar Nath Srivastava, B. Das, B. R. Angal, R. G. Mundle, Laksmi Narayan, Ihuul Narayan Gurtu, B. R. Ambedkar, Sukhbir Sinha, Chunilal M. Gandhi, R. V. Mahajani, Ratansey Dharamsey Morarji, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, D. N. Chaudhuri, Dhanpat Rai, P. K. Telang, G. A. Natesan, P. B. Shingne, Jamshed N. R. Mehta, W. R. Dhobley, Fazal I. Rahimtoolah, R. R. Kale, R. R. Jayavant, G. K. Devadhar, K. V. Brahma, Kesho Ram, N. M. Joshi, Shanker Sayenna Pershia, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. Shiv Rao, R. M. Khare, Hardatta Sharma, D. G. Dalvi, C. Y. Chintamani.

The Hon. Rai Ramsaran Das of Lahore and Rao Bahadur A. S. Bambewala of Nagpur have sent in their names since the above notice was issued.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your enlightened readers be so good as to kindly let me know the particulars of any spiritualistic society meant to impart tuitions in "Vedanta Philosophy" or "Sufism"?

Thanking you or him or her in anticipation,—Yours etc.

NIZAMUDDIN SHAIKH.

Kashatiwad Street,
Anklesvar.

MR. JINNAH'S STATESMANSHIP.

(Continued from previous page)

resolution but agreed to an adjournment of the discussion. The attitude of the Government was not satisfactory in so far as they did not like the resolution on the main ground of its having a clause for disallowance by His Majesty which, Mr. Sorabjee thought, was regarded by the Government as amounting to a threat.

OBSERVE THE SOUTH AFRICAN DAY.

The time would, however, soon come when the Indian Government would be judged by the results of their action. The statesmanlike attitude of Mr. Jinnah in going to the length of asking for a special session of the Assembly, and the statement made by Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of the Government showed that on the question of Indians in South Africa, Government and non-officials saw eye to eye, and both realized the intensity of feelings on the matter. Another proof of unity amongst all the Indians was the appeal which would be issued by the leading politicians of the country to observe 13th April as South African Day. He hoped this call made by all the sections of political leaders would be lustily responded to.

EAST AND WEST.

LABOUR CRITICISES.

COMMONWEALTH BILL.

ADULT SUFFRAGE DEMAND.

PROTEST AGAINST SPANISH SAVAGERY.

FRENCH PEACE MOVE.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, March 4.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND COMMONWEALTH BILL.

I have noted with the greatest interest and satisfaction that the last general meeting of the Workers' Welfare League of India resolved that its attitude and relationship to the Commonwealth of India Bill were those of the East-West Circle. It was further resolved that Messrs. Saklatvala and Sheldrake, sitting on the Committee of both the Societies, should take the necessary steps to express and circulate the views of the workers.

It was also resolved that the League obtain definite expressions of official trade union attitude in India towards this Bill. The object of the League in so doing is to obtain unambiguous rulings, which cannot be perverted by politicians into a tolerance of the Bill.

Now it seems to me that there is some danger as to the reply that will be received from the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and therefore it is most fortunate that a committee of three capable men was entrusted with the drafting of the letter of enquiry.

IMPERFECT PUBLIC OPINION.

In making an appeal to the Indian trade unionists these good people may have placed them face to face with difficulties heretofore evaded. The Committee of the national organisation is housed at the Servants of India Home, and the theosophic atmosphere of that institution may not be conducive to frank criticism of Mrs. Besant's Bill. One could also understand that an open conflict must always be avoided, such as might arise with the Madras Labour Union, which is a Besant pocket-barometer, and is trotted out all over the world (poor overworked brat) as a trade union organisation which loudly approves the Commonwealth Bill. Next the Committee may reply to all questions: "That the Congress is not political." This, despite pages and pages of legislative proposals passed by Congress, and the fact that T. U. franchise is, in a sense, beyond "politics". Further, the T. U. movement tries to focus public attention (at the movement(on the proposal for special "constituency" election of a few trade union representatives in each legislature. (That is, that some seats shall be reserved—as they are to Chambers of Commerce etc.,—for the trade unions to fill by the appointment of their own men.) While we approve this, all the time that employers and others have special representation, we must persist in keeping the leaders to the greater problem—that of the general franchise. Despite any promises, the special trade union "constituency" will tend to be represented by a coterie of irremovable leaders, and defended by a caucus. Further, the great mass of non-unionised labour is not voiced by such means. There is a proper and growing demand for direct representation of workers and peasants.

Therefore an essential, it seems to us, is to ask the Indian Trade Union movement if it supports, or if it repudiates the demand of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Joint Secretary of Congress, for universal (adult) suffrage in all legislative elections.

THE ANTI-POPULAR VOTE.

The Commonwealth of India Bill, with its graduated and progressively—exclusive franchise, is an infraction of all modern views on representative institutions. We must get back to adult suffrage, with the abolition of property or literacy tests. The majority report of the Muddiman Committee expressed, as all will recollect, the view that it is at present impossible to extend the franchise now operating under the Government of India Act. The usual objection is that the electorate is not educated. The hollowness of this contention could be exposed merely by one fact, that under that very Government of India Act, different franchises operate in different provinces. In Burma, where the people are as deficient in education, to say the least, as in the other provinces of India, 50 p. c. of males over 20 possess a vote. In the rest of India, it is estimated that 8 per cent. of the males over 20 enjoy a vote, or 1.6 per cent. of the population.

A LABOUR "INDEPENDENT."

Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. is criticised for going to the Assembly as an "independent"; but the fact that he is not elected but nominated by Government has its unfortunate part in the question. A man who is looked upon as reasonable and moderate enough to be nominated by a Government, may regard himself as bound to keep out of extreme propaganda. Not that Nationalism suffers from any excess of radicalism or extremism. It turns down extreme statements of the rights of workers and peasants, with a cool resolution which ought to satisfy any plutocratic administration.

LABOUR REACTION.

But, if Nationalism tends to be anti-Socialist, what is there that is more fair and receptive in the trade union movement, as at present constituted? What did the T. U. inner circle do with Mr. Thengdi, the only president of Congress who ever took a definite working-class view of the situation in India? They removed him from the Chairmanship of the Committee, although legally he should have occupied it up to the subsequent Congress. Oh, these regular constitutional men, how they twist and pervert laws and constitutions to gain their ends.

To get back to Mr. N. M. Joshi, it matters not what his little reservations and manoeuvres, his views on the franchise question are worthy of close attention. They form the fundamental basis of Labour demands on the subject all over the world. There should be no withdrawal from them to please Mrs. Besant or the Muddiman majority. Not even the "trade union constituency" palliative should obscure the demand for adult suffrage.

MR. JOSHI ON SUFFRAGE.

Speaking in the Assembly in reference to Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment he said:—"He suggests that the franchise should be as wide *as possible*. I am not satisfied with this. I want that every adult person—man or woman—in this country should have the vote, that he should be enfranchised.

There may be difficulties of creating constituencies, but I am sure that these difficulties could be overcome. As long as that is not done, any legislatures that you may create will not be representative of the people of this country. I hope that the Hon. Pundit will, therefore, amend his amendment and introduce adult franchise, so that the common people of this country will be benefited by it."

He then went on to demand a special representation for the trade union constituency, to be elective and not nominated, and to number 12 seats each in Bengal and Bombay, 8 seats each in the Punjab, Madras, Bihar-Orissa, U. P., and Burma; 6 seats each in C. P. and Assam. This constituency representation in the Central Legislature to number 12 seats, elective not nominated. Mr. Joshi, however, made it clear that this demand arises only because the employing classes are given special seats reserved for election by their own organisations.

BENGAL AND LABOUR ELECTION.

The situation in the Bengal legislature may not mean that anything striking will result. The carrying of a resolution that the Labour representation shall in future be elective and not nominated, has yet to be found regular and constitutional. If the Government of India permit the change, a tiny delegation will be nominated by some trade unions instead of being nominated by the provincial Government. The fact that the resolution was adopted in order to defeat Mr. Daud's proposal for a trade union constituency representation of eight members, ought to tell us of what little value the resolution really is. But, on the other hand, one, three, eight, or any other number of special delegates will not afford the solution to the fundamental problem,—the direct and unconditional representation of the workers and peasants.

AN ELOQUENT PROTEST.

We make the following translation of an article from the "Region" (daily journal of Santiago, Cuba, of the 1st of this month. "The Tragedy of Morocco.—Horrible scenes of the war provoke formidable protests in Europe, to which we add our own and which will have those of all honourable men throughout the world."

The article describes the first impression produced by the incontrovertible photographs which it reproduces on its front page. Those photographs represent Spanish troops (members of the "Tercio" of the Foreign Legion, of regular artillerymen, and of mercenary Moors in the service of Spain, after their return from the battle of Qudia Taher last September. They are photographed exhibiting with savage pleasure decapitated heads of Riffis. The first impression described by the "Region" as one "running through the entire nervous system, leaving it wrung-out and dry, as in the case of being agitated by great unexpected and intense emotions. Such are the feelings first aroused by these intimate pictures of the Spanish war in Africa, reproduced by the pitiless camera of some tragic humorist of the lens. Heads of human beings herded by other human beings, who made a festival of civilisation. Heads cut from their trunks and grotesquely held up by the ears, strung on a thread like some cannibal necklace; heads exposed on the top of a wall, like goods in a market of death. A shiver of terror, of compassion, of shame, of indignation is felt in contemplating the vainglory of these soldiers of Spain—posing before the camera with their savage trophies in their hands and a smile (what a smile!) on their faces. What shame for Spain, this self-satisfied smile so characteristic of the Spanish army! It is the smile of superiority which always presides over its colonial barberities, its destruction, its enterprises,—which covers this catastrophic war in Morocco."

THE HORROR OF MOROCCO.

"Then" (says this talented writer Sr. Vidal de la Roca) "a reaction sets in from your first impression. You give yourself up to a generous incredulity. You ask: Could such barbarity be possible in an army which fulfils in Africa a civilising mandate which Europe has entrusted to her? Could it be possible that the Spanish army in Morocco follows the Cannibal practice of mutilating enemy corpses and playing with their remains as one might with a ball? Might these not be plaster images, these heads which appear to be chopped from the bodies of Moors; and might not those be Catalans disguised in uniforms, those ostensible soldiers of Spain? That scenery of plain and mountain, which is supposed to be characteristically North African, would it not possibly be somewhere in the outskirts of Paris?

NOBLE INDIGNATION.

"This hope evaporates very quickly. In the first place" says the writer, he cannot conceive of any conspirators so wicked; but as there are forgers of letters from Zinovieff who earn filthy shekals by thus leading to the ruin and condemnation of an innocent man, why should Senor de la Roca believe it impossible? Our first argument would be: The assembling of so many actors to stage a criminal libel would be sure to be divulged or observed, and the fraudulent scene would be quickly exposed.

"In the second place," goes on Sr. de la Roca, in proportion as one takes greater care in the inspection of the details of each photograph, the conclusion is more definite. The decapitated heads, the legionaries, the natives, the groups, all have a campaigning atmosphere so authentic that it cannot possibly rest in doubt.

"Besides, the laws of France punish slander severely and the Spanish Ambassador would soon have brought to the notice of the law any vile calumny against the honour of his nation. These pictures bring to our mind that during the Great War a tempest of protests arose throughout the world against the barbarities of certain belligerent armies. Why do no such protests arise against the savageries practised to-day by the armies of Spain in Morocco? Why rises no voice in petition, a voice rising from an anguished heart, that the international conventions shall be carried out,—nay, that the military code of Spain itself shall be respected, which forbids its army to mutilate the corpses of its enemies, be they Moors or Christians.

"Had there been created in Cuba a delegation of the *League of the Rights of Man* we should have untiringly urged it to obtain an official investigation into the conduct of the Spanish forces in Morocco. In default of such a Delegation we shall address our protest to the parent League in Paris, to the *League for the Rights of Natives* and to the conscience of every honorable man."

A DELICATE TOUCH.

Last Monday evening a London gathering of the Riff Committee presented Captain Gordon Canning with a cheque to replace the money he returned to the German Pacifist, Herr Hacklender. It will be remembered that Capt. Canning bowed to the Press campaign in Spain and France broke with the Germans and returned his contribution to the Peace Effort. Many regret that he did anything of the sort.

PEACE EFFORT NOT CRUSHED.

The news of last Friday's happenings in the French Chambur of Deputies exactly confirms our own estimate of the situation. The March credits were being discussed when the Communists resolved to challenge the entire Moroccan policy by moving a reduction of ten million francs. Naturally the so-called "Socialists" must substitute an indecisive compromise, after the rejection of the communist proposal, which received 147 votes. Therefore they moved that a reduction of one million should be made "in order to prove the desire of the Chamber to finish with the Moroccan campaign by means of as rapid a peace as possible on the basis of the terms drawn up in July last." Despite M. Painleve's appeal to the Chamber not to adopt what would compromise the situation "Just when the goal was being reached," the Socialist and Pacifist proposition was adopted by 264 to 246.

THE FATE OF PIONEERS.

The significance of this cannot be overestimated. It is that the French, while they will never admit the correctness of Communist attacks, or any justification for their fomenting of mutiny against the war, are being forced to come round to their antagonism against the war in Morocco, The Communists will win in effect, but they will be robbed of any fruits or victory, which will be attributed to paltering fainthearts and self-styled "socialists." At a recent meeting in London a speaker on Morocco and French peace movements, said he was told that he would be refused support from the pacifist and nominal socialists "if he had anything to do with the journal L'Humanite." All "constitutionalists" and free-speechers,—all enemies of "Moscow methods of dictation," these plotting intriguers.

On the 21st March the birthday of Mrs. C. R. Das, Mahatma Gandhi in sending his blessings on the occasion says, "Basanti Devi is wanted for many a year to come if only to make the hospital so dear to her husband's heart a success."

This year's Baby Week at Sangli commenced on the 22nd March under the auspices of Srimant Rani Saheb.

"THE ONE NEED"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the first editorial of your issue of to-day, you are bracketting together Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar, as if they were Responsive Co-operationists of the same kidney, which they are not. With a view to disabuse you of your misapprehension on this head, I feel it necessary to place before you the following facts, as to how diametrically opposite are their views on the policy of walk-out, adopted by the Swarajists on the floor of the Indian Legislatures from the 8th instant, so that you will induce yourself to cease to look upon them as Castor and Pollux in the domain of Responsive Co-operation in the future.

1. In yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle," there is published a telegram from the Associated Press, dated from Poona, to the effect that at a public meeting, held in that place, Mr. Kelkar and his brother Maharashtra Responsive Co-operationists, like Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, declared their disapprobation of the walk-out attitude of the Swarajists. Mr. Bhopatkar, the telegram adds, went further and expressed his regret that he did 'walk-out,' in obedience to the Congress mandate, though at heart he was a staunch Responsive Co-operationist.

2. As against this attitude of the Maharashtra Responsivists and their leader, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, please contrast the attitude of Mr. Jayakar on the walk-out question. On the 10th instant, he had occasion to address a quasi-political meeting at the house of Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, at Thakurdwar, a locality of which you speak in a disparaging mood for having given an asylum to Mr. Jayakar. The occasion was an "At Home," held by Dr. Velkar in honour of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar themselves, whom he recognises as the two pole-stars of the Responsivists' Party to which he has the honour to belong. Dr. Velkar welcomed the guests of the evening in a felicitous speech and manoeuvred to induce them to walk into the "spider's parlour" and give the necessary lead to the Party now that the walk-out policy had been launched into existence two days previously. In response to Dr. Velkar's invitation, Mr. Jayakar made a speech of momentous interest, but, unfortunately, gave away Mr. Kelkar cheaply. He said, as correctly reported by the Editor of the "Prabhu Prabhat," a journal of the Pathare Prabhu community, in its issue of the 18th inst., that he should congratulate the Swarajists on their feat of walk-out from the Legislative Bodies of India, which was as bold as it was demanded by their sense of self-respect.

Sir, I am inclined, in the name of fair-play, to come forward at the psychological moment to put Mr. Jayakar's case before the public in its truest light; and that is my excuse in writing these lines. I say, sir, that having regard to this opinion of Mr. Jayakar on the crucial question of walk-out, which is now exercising the minds of both the Congressmen and non-Congressmen, it will not be amiss to construe Mr. Jayakar's policy of responsive co-operation into an expression of the self-same sentiment which is just now being credited to Lord Irwin, namely, "Let us shake hands for India's sake." Mr. Jayakar is a devoted Congressman and a person wedded to self-respect. He will not climb down and surrender his principle—the principle of non-co-operation, in the present instance, as preached by the Indian National Congress, to be followed under certain circumstances—for a mess of pottage. In brief, his non-co-operation and responsive co-operation may well come uder the category of what you propound in the following passage which appears in the second editorial of to-day's "Chronicle":—No one is more anxious for a genuine reconciliation than the national leaders of India. But such a reconciliation can only be brought about on terms which India regards as honourable to herself."—Yours, etc.,

DISCRIMINATION.

Bombay, March 2C.

FAREWELL PARTY TO THE VICEROY.

MAHARAJAH OF DATIA'S OFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 23.

The members of the Chelmsford Club gave a largely attended garden party at Metcalfe House this evening to bid farewell to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading. They were received by members of the Committee and were introduced to other members of the Club and guests. Among those present, were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Mohd Shafi, and several members of the Central Legislature. The Police band was in attendance and gave excellent music. The Maharaja of Datia has offered a statue of the Viceroy in the new city of Delhi. The offer has been accepted.

The senior students of the Calcutta Medical College who struck work on Friday morning as a protest against the notice issued by the Principal resumed their hospital duties on Tuesday evening.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY (CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

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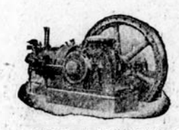

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RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

FOREIGN EXPLOITATION IN SHIPPING.

SARDAR MUTALIK'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, March 23.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik, M.L.A., has issued a lengthy statement criticising the speech of Sir Charles Innes, the Commerce Member, in regard to Reservation of Coastal Trade to Indian vessels. It will be remembered that Sir Charles speaking on Sir Sivaswami Iyer's resolution in the Assembly for adoption in the main of the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee, gave his reasons against the reservation of Coastal Trade.

Mr. Mutalik who recently introduced a bill for reservation to Indian vessels in his statement meets most of the points raised and arguments advanced by the Commerce Member whom he describes as "merely an instrument in the hands of vested British interests entrenched in the Indian waters" First of all, Mr. Mutalik questions the propriety of putting up at length the case against reservation when Sir Charles Innes knew that the other side would not be in a position to reply till after the lapse of several months.

Referring to the argument that the country had not been brought into contact with facts on the subject, Mr. Mutalik points to the fact that almost all Indian witnesses orally examined by the Marine Committee, about forty in number, were wholly in favour of the policy of coastal reservation. Fifteen of these spoke on behalf of the Indian Commercial Associations representing the interests of shippers, industrialists and commercial men. Indian Associations at the ports visited by the Committee asked for reservation irrespective of their composition. Yet the Commerce Member said that the country did not know the facts as if hard-headed commercial men at all the Indian centres did not know their business interests. Sir Charles Innes recognises that it is perfectly legitimate and natural that the people of India should desire a Mercantile Marine of their own, and yet Government are opposed to the only possible method, namely, the reservation of the coastal traffic recommended by the Marine Committee.

AN INSTRUMENT OF VESTED INTERESTS.

It is strange that the Commerce Member of the Government of India, who now-a-days pride themselves on their national outlook, could not bring himself to agree with the recommendations of the majority of the Committee, but advocated a course recommended by the solitary signatory of the minority report (Sir Arthur Froom who is a partner of Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie, whose vessels have a practical monopoly of the coasting trade of India). Eighty-seven per cent. of the coastal trade is carried on by non-Indian companies, 98 per cent. of the ocean-going trade with India is in the hands of non-Indian companies. India pays in the shape of freight several crores of rupees every year.

WHY INDIAN COMPANIES FAILED.

When soon after the great war, a Bombay Committee enquired into the question of nautical employment for Indians, the British Indian Company stated that they were not in favour of employing Indians as cadets on board their ships. More than twenty Indian Campanies started during the recent years. All came to grief with the exception of one which had survived because it entered into an agreement with British companies, and thus became a partner in the monopoly. The total amount distributed or accumulated by the British India Company out of the profits of the Company exceeds five million pounds, that is, five times the amount of original cash capital of the Company to say nothing of the fleet built almost out of the profits of the business. The Company has made an average profit of nine crores annually by exploiting the coastal trade.

Referring to the argument of Sir Charles Innes that it would be economically unwise to reserve traffic, Mr. Mutalik says that expert economic witnesses before the committee did not harbour the fears that seem to blur the vision of the Commerce Member. The unanimous desire of India for the creation of an Indian Navy capable of defending Indian coasts has been recognised in an announcement by the Viceroy, and yet, Sir Charles Innes says that India can wholly rely on the British Navy so long as it commands the seas, and he further opposes the Indian idea on the ground that it introduces a principle new to British law in the sense it makes a distinction between ships owned in the country and ships registered in the country. So far as his (Mr. Mutalik's) Bill is concerned, the definition of an Indian ship makes no reference to her registry. This will show that it is possible to devise a bill which does not conflict with the fundamental principle of British law if the law is as Sir Charles enunciated it. As a matter of fact, law officers of the Crown in England have given their definite opinion that the Bill is within the competence of the Indian Legislature. This was also his answer to Sir Charles Innes' arguments that the principle of flag discrimination should not be violated in any part of the British Empire. This argument is true only in so far as overseas trade, but has nothing to do with the coasting trade which as the Mercantile Committee has remarked is regarded universally as domestic trade in which foreign flags cannot engage as of right but to which they may be admitted as an act of grace.

SUCCESS OF RESERVATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Then Sir Charles has quoted the cases of three countries in which, according to him, the reservation policy has not been a success, namely, Chile, Algiers and Australia.

Strangely enough, the Commerce Member does not mention countries wherein the reservation policy has been successful all along. These are the United States, Russia, Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Japan. The case of Algiers upon which reservation has been forced by France is not a case of pure reservation in the national interests, but it fell under the hybrid class of international coasting trade invented for their own benefit by the Imperial exploiters whose British variety once attempted to get the Indian coasting trade reserved to themselves on the Australian example. The Mercantile Marine Committee itself has stated that from that it did not follow that the system proposed for India will not be a success.

Mr. Mutalik then proceeds to examine the figures of trade quoted by Sir Charles Innes. "Sir Charles says that Bombay will get profit out of the trade of Burma and Bengal as if he expected that the Provincial jealousy would lead Indians to say that the profits had better go to London. Such an unworthy attempt to stir up provincial feelings in the interests of British shipping is unbecoming of one who has risen to be a member of the Imperial Council. So far as Burma trade in rice is concerned, the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association who are largely interested in the Burmese trade as also the Burmese Chamber of Commerce are agreed that the coastal reservation is urgently required in the economic interests of India. It is stated that the reservation will raise freight rates. But facts are clear that the freight rates have been maintained at a high level and huge profits made just because a monopoly exploits the market. There would, however, be healthy competition among Indian shipowners under the reservation policy if the restraining system of deferred rebates is simultaneously abolished. Moreover, to-day the shipping Combine does enforce its conditions not merely on Indian shippers but also upon the Indian Government as will be seen from the fact that last year the Coastal Mail Contract had to be renewed at a 50 per cent. higher rate, and for the unconscionably long period of 10 years.

As regards transport of commodities along the Indian coast, the Commerce Member talks as if any ship under any flag calling at the port took away the available cargo. The fact of the matter however, even to-day, is that hardly any non-British ship calls at the coastal ports probably as a result of some internal arrangement between companies in which members of the Shipping Conference are past masters. So that in practice the coastal trade of India is reserved to the foreign monopoly exploiting the trade for its private ends. All that Indian public opinion wants is that such a reservation should be practised with a view to develop an Indian Mercantile Marine.

WILL RESERVATION HIT SMALL PORTS.

As regards the argument that the reservation policy will in future hit smaller ports, it is now well-known that the smaller ports throughout the country and particularly in Madras have been closed down because the present combine prefers to send its large steamers to only large ports. That our ports have decreased in number during the last 50 years is not open to argument and is known at least partly to be the result of a collusive policy between the railway and the shipping companies. It is hoped that smaller Indian shipping companies, flourishing under the reservation regime, will be able to revive the old glories of smaller ports along the Indian coast. That provides a strong argument in favour of the coastal reservation. There is one other argument which seems to be ever present before the Commerce Member that if reservation was introduced there will not be sufficient work throughout the year for licensed ships. It is difficult to understand why he does not see that there is nothing to prevent a licensed ship from getting into other Eastern waters. The license is Permissive, not exclusive. It is required only for the Indian coastal trade; it will not exclude the ship from plying elsewhere.

AN M. P.'S. TOUR IN INDIA.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISHERS' ABILITY AND LOYALTY.

MADRAS, March 23.

Sir Harold Reckitt, ex-Liberal member of Parliament who is now on tour in India arrived at Madras this morning from Bombay after visiting many Indian States and other parts of India. Sir Harold has taken much interest in India and other Eastern countries. Interviewed by the Associated Press Sir Harold contrasted conditions in India to-day with those of thirty years ago when he visited India last. To-day travel had become easier and everything seemed to speed it up. One great improvement he saw was the care taken of the monuments of the past which one realised was largely the work of the late Lord Curzon and it would be a perpetual monument of the great Viceroy.

"I feel," he said, "that the general standard of comfort of the people as a whole has materially advanced. Meeting as I have done many of the leading political officials both in Indian States and in British India I have been immensely struck by the high average of ability and their intense loyalty to the country of their adoption to which they have given the whole of their lives with one idea of seeking the benefit of the peoples they have been called upon to rule. New experiments in the Indian Government which are being made are still too new and trying and have not worked out the peculiar adoption which it must be made to fit into Indian politics. If I may be so bold as to offer some criticism I would say to those who have the future of India at heart not too slavishly to copy the Western examples of Government but to work out a system of their own suitable to Eastern Peoples."

Sir Harold Reckitt, who is accompanied by Lady Reckitt, leaves Madras to-morrow for Colombo.—A. P.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL

DR. BEASANT INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, March 21.

Dr. Annie Besant returned to Madras on Thursday morning after an absence of six weeks, in the course of which she visited Sindh, Punjab and Northern India. Questioned in the course of an interview as to the reception accorded to the Commonwealth of India Bill at the various places, she had recently visited, Dr. Besant said: I think the first sensation was one of interested surprise and some wondered how the Bill got where it is. The exposition of its contents was invariably listened to with very close attention and at the conclusion, there was very warm applause.

Asked why it was necessary to redraft the Bill for presentation she observed that there were a number of parliamentary conventions as regards the technical part of a bill, and these are particularly known only to those who have taken up Parliamentary drafting as a part of the legal profession.

UNANIMITY OF OPINION REQUIRED.

Dr. Besant was next questioned about the idea underlying the manifesto recently issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and herself. She said that it was also necessary that for the successful passage of this Bill, there should be behind it a general consent of the many parties into which Indian Politicians are divided although they are really all at one in their desire for self-Government. The manifesto was an attempt to gain sanction of all the political parties to the equality demanded by the Congress when it was undivided.

I have many times suggested in public, said Dr. Besant, that if a better bill was drawn up by a more representative body than that which formulated the present bill I would suggest to my colleagues that our Bill should be withdrawn; but until this is done; we shall continue to press the present Bill until it becomes an Act.

She then referred to the movement that has been recently started and a meeting in connection with which was to be held on the 3rd and 4th April. She said that in her manifesto she had suggested that a conference should be held by the end of April. She said that the suggested conference as well as the meeting of the new party should be held at the same time that there may be an agreement to join hands on the main point.

In conclusion, Dr. Besant was asked what she would suggest if the bill was rejected on its second reading as appeared likely in the present House. She answered that in that case the refusal of the House of Commons would show ingratitude and that it could only be met by the refusal of supplies in all Legislatures supported by a powerful agitation throughout the country.—A. P.

FASTING CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying that the question of fasting for health has received a good deal of attention lately from the medical profession. In medical publications eminent doctors now express their conviction as a result of careful observation extending over many years that "temporary complete abstinence from food till there is once more a healthy appetite is the best cure for a host of diseased conditions such as fevers, dyspepsias, debilities, depressions, bodily and mental, headaches etc." The attention of your readers may in this connection be directed to a learned treatise entitled "Fasting for health and life" (published by C. W. Daniel Ld. Grahams House, Tudor St., London, E.C. 4 price five shillings net to be had of Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras) from the pen of Dr. Josiah Oldfield, M.A., D.C.L., L.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer, Lady Margaret Hospital, Bromley, Kent, England. Dr. Oldfield's book is a plea for less eating, better eating and more reasonable eating combined with occasional fasting. There is no doubt that such fasts are extremely valuable to health They enable the body to get rid of all sorts of impurities which have been accumulating. The entire body returns to a pristine condition of health. Dr. Oldfield shows that for the great majority of people fasts of even a fortnight's duration are not at all harmful but exceedingly beneficial. But the period he recommends is two or three days. During the fast water or orange juice should be taken when needed. Dr. Oldfield's book will help the people to get more rational views on feeding and will especially aid in abolishing the horrible idea that sick people want "feeding up".—Yours, etc.

X

A conference of those interested in Co-operative Housing Schemes for Anglo-Indians and Indian middle-classes was held on Tuesday afternoon at Government House, Calcutta. H. E. the Governor explained the principle of co-partnership, by which rent paid by tenants would go for their own benefit.

The Medical College strike, Calcutta, continues. Two more meetings were held, but no definite decision was arrived at regarding resumption of duties.

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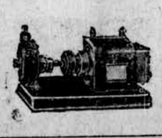

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DET ENUS AND TAX-PAYERS' MONEY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following letter, which speaks for itself, was sent to your Bori Bunder contemporary for publication but for reasons best known to the Editor he could not find his way to comply with my request and "regretted that he was unable to make use of the *contribution*."

Whether it is a "contribution" or a "contradiction", it is left to the precision of your readers and of yourself to judge how, in Bori Bunder, the common canons of journalism are more honoured in the breach than in observance.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to subscribe myself.—Yours, etc.,

PORES N. GUHA.

To the Editor, "The Times of India",

Bombay.

Sir,—Much water has flown down the Colaba Back Bay since Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, M.L.A., that "highly emotional and gaseous Bengali youth" created a "most discreditable scene" on the floor of the Legislative Assembly Hall in connexion with his adjournment motion to consider the situation caused by the Bengali detenus hunger-striking in Mandalaya gaol in Burma.

Mr. Goswami famous, rather, you Mr. Editor will say, *notorious*, for his expression "devil's Government must cease" may have really exhibited a bit of his natural Bengali temperament when he challenged the doughty upholders of immaculate British justice in India and snubbed the official members and other unofficials of bureaucratic mentality by his such dramatic and unexpected revelations of Col. Mulvany's statement regarding solitary confinement and treatment of the Regulation III and Defence of India Act prisoners in Bengal.

Whether there was any justification or otherwise of Mr. Goswami's such dramatic gesture in throwing out Vol. II of the Report of the Jail Committee and calling it a "lying document," the public, especially the right-thinking patriotic persons will judge and with that I am not at all concerned. But that he created an impression in the minds of such sane, sober and level-headed personalities as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar was visible from the division list of voters.

But one important thing on which your "own Assembly Correspondent" cut a mean joke by indulging himself in a little cheap gibe against the detenus and thought that he had taken a great credit was his reference to the "tax-payers' money" when he mentioned that the detenus wanted "more of tax-payers' money" for religious ceremonies that they have performed in Mandalaya gaol. This remark of your "own correspondent" should not go unchallenged.

If your "own correspondent" does not know it yet and you too may be not in the know of the real state of affairs regarding the Christian convicts' observance of religious ceremonies in Alipur Jail, Calcutta, and the expenses borne by Government in connection therewith, I may enlighten you with the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,200 per annum is spent for the Christian convicts in the Alipur gaol for their religious ceremonies.

Isn't it "tax-payers' money"? Did the Mandalaya detenus demand a bigger sum? Let Government as well as your "own correspondent" of the Assembly proceedings, in Delhi, who has developed such a disinterested love for "Tax-payers' money", answer.

By the way, the Mandalaya episode is not a closed chapter or sealed book yet. An Associated Press message from Calcutta says that there was a temporary suspension of hunger-strike and it is now up to Government to see if they will sanction "more of tax-payers' money" to satiate the hunger of the strikers who are hungering not for bread but for money. And this a fight for principle and I think, not to trouble Government for release.—Yours, etc.,

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(8)

COMING LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Even though the general elections are far off, the would-be M. L. C.'s and M. L. A.'s have begun their activities, and from the names of the candidates who intend to contest the election published so far, it seems, there is going to be very tough fight for the few seats allotted for this city, in particular. As it has been decided to run the candidates for the coming elections on the Congress ticket, it is very important for the B. P. C. C. to select only such candidates as stand a chance of being elected and who will be faithful to the Congress mandate whatever it may be from time to time, without caring their own personal opinions and interests. This is what we learn from the action of few C. P. Swarajists.

As far as non-Mahomedan seats are concerned in the Bombay Legislative Council and Assembly, may I suggest that the B. P. C. C. should nominate Messrs. Horniman, K. F. Nariman and Bahubhai T. Desai from Bombay South, and Messrs. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta, Poonjabhai Thackarsey and Sayaji Silam (backward classes) from the North, and Messrs. V. J. Patel and L. R. Tairsee for the Assembly.

If the above candidates are backed up by the B. P. C. C. with all the authority it commands and if the campaign is conducted on more systematic lines than the last Municipal elections, I have no hesitation in saying that all the 8 non-Mahomedan seats will be captured by the Swarajists, and Bombay will have held its reputation, as it did in the past.

Will the Executive of the B. P. C. C. bestir themselves and see that the above candidates get a good start?

It is highly essential to contest each and every seat, as has been rightly pointed out by Mr. Sen Gupta for having the majority in the legislative bodies and to divide the votes of the non-Swarajist candidates.

It is also very important to start a well-equipped campaign for enlisting more voters to ensure better support at the elections. What are our Congress and Swarajya Party doing. Why are they so silent on this important issue, though the work of enlisting the voters has been started by Government.

Will they awake and start the active propaganda at once without false hopes of success without work?

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

D. VITHALRAO PRADHAN.

Dadar,
Bombay, March 22.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An appeal is being made to the South Indian voters of the Bombay North on behalf of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Co., who, it is announced, is standing as a candidate for the local Council in the ensuing General Elections. As it is understood that this candidature is against the interests of the national cause as viewed by the Indian National Congress, it is necessary to give a warning to the South Indian voters of this constituency not to betray the cause of the country by giving their vote in favour of a candidate, who is not officially nominated by the Congress, even though he may happen to be one of their own community. The candidature of Mr. Ramachandra Iyer on a ticket other than of the Congress is bound to create a communal strife and split the South Indian votes which will not be favourable to him, and I therefore strongly appeal to him either to join the Congress and endeavour to get nominated by the Congress, in which he will have the whole-hearted support of his community, or withdraw his candidature. In any case the duty of the South Indian voters is clear. The cause of the country is above communal politics, and therefore the community as a whole should cast its support in favour of the Congress candidate be he a Marathi, Gujarati or a South Indian.—Yours, etc.,

A SOUTH INDIAN.

Bombay, March 15.

TRAMWAY FARES.

RAIL-CUM-TRAM TICKETS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, who signs himself as "Wide-awake", is not really wide-awake inasmuch as he quotes extracts from clause 15 (A) of the Deed with the Corporation, viz., "in so far as regards passenger traffic over the lines in the existing tramways the fare shall be at a uniform rate of one anna from any point to any other point." This clause is not rigidly followed since its stipulation in the year 1905 as the fares over certain areas are at present 50 per cent. higher. I would, therefore, request him to use his energy (as others have failed) in trying to get the all-round-rate of one anna.

Dear Editor, we are now in progressive days when our motto should be "Cheap and Comfortable Travel" and the concession granted to Suburban people should not be envied by others; and any effort made to withdraw it would be looked upon as a 'Dog in Manger Policy."—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

Kalyan, March 22.

The B. N. W. Railwaymen's fifth annual Conference was held at Gorakhpur on the 21st March under the presidency of Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar. In his address the president chiefly dealt with the manifold grievances of railway employees and laid special emphasis upon the questions of leave, medical relief, working hours, racial distinction, housing arrangement, fine system, provision of institutes, representation of railway labour in the legislatures, recognition of railwaymen's unions and the necessity of immediate enquiry into all these grievances.

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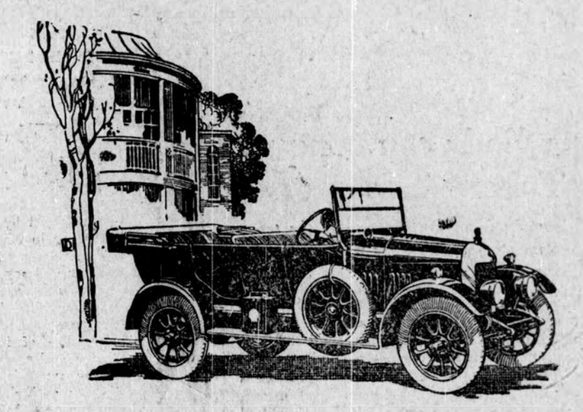

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